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TREATMENT OF KOSOVO STUDENTS, TEACHERS REPORTED

AU292012 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1825 GMT 29 Aug 81

["On Beginning of the New Schoolyear in Kosovo"]

[Text] TANJUG reported on 26 August that the summer vacation of students and pupils in Kosovo was more in the nature of a working vacation than of just putting their books away. This working vacation, in fact, took the form of a rabid campaign of penalization, repression, arrests and suspension of thousands of Albanian pupils, students and teachers. According to the Yugoslav press itself, 123 Albanian students, pupils and teachers have been sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment. Over 210 teachers have been dismissed from their jobs at a time when there is a serious shortage of teachers everywhere. Some 1,240 students have had their scholarships annulled. Many others have lost the right to sleep in dormitories, and a large number of students who are considered to be suspect will not have the right to attend the university.

On the eve of the current academic year, it was announced that the number of students at Kosovo University has been reduced by 19 percent and that the Higher Pedagogical School in Pristina and the Higher Commercial School in Pec have been closed. This is not the full story, because the campaign of repression is much wider than this. According to the newspaper POLITIKA, six teachers have been suspended from their jobs at the Decan Secondary School and four others will be barred from working in the education and teaching sector because some members of their families had participated in the Kosovo events. The same newspaper states that six other teachers from the same school have been sentenced from 3-11 years of imprisonment and that 20 pupils are expected to be brought to trial.

A rabid campaign has been going on throughout this summer, carried out by the big-Serbs, against the schooltexts used to date in the Albanian schools. Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, recently reiterated the directive that all texts by Albanian authors reflecting a national spirit should be thrown out of the libraries, bookshops and stores. TANJUG reports that about 20 textbooks have been withdrawn from Pristina University and that numerous other textbooks should be revised. TANJUG states that the fact that the heroes in many history textbooks for elementary schools are the heroes of the Albanian struggle for freedom is a serious mistake. TANJUG also states that the use of Pristina-published literature by Albanians in Macedonia is nationalistic. On 29 August, TANJUG reported that it has been officially announced in Macedonia that no [words indistinct] books in the Albanian language will be used in the new schoolyear. The newspaper POLITIKA of 12 August speaks about the spirit of nationalism supposedly aroused in Montenegro by elementary textbooks from Pristina.

To somewhat mitigate all this, TANJUG has spoken a lot about the measures that have supposedly been adopted to improve the material and study conditions of the students, such as improved student canteens and the setting up of a special office which will register and allocate rooms for students in private homes. As to those who will sleep in dormitories, they will be placed under the supervision of specialized people on every floor. This means that students will be under strict surveillance. According to TANJUG, only 8 percent of the Pristina University students will be housed in dormitories.

The repressive measures that have been taken to date in the framework of political differentiation have been termed by TANJUG as being only the beginning of a long-term program.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL

Zhivkov Hosts Dinner

AU301945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] On 30 August, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, gave a dinner in honor of Samora Machel, Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] chairman and president of Mozambique. The dinner was attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, and Chudomir Aleksandrov; Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council; and Grigor Stoichkov and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers. The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Visit Concludes

AU311255 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Samora Machel, Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] chairman and president of Mozambique, left our country today. He had paid an unofficial friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman.

At Sofia Airport, which was decorated with Bulgarian and Mozambique flags, the high-ranking guest was seen off by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev and Chudomir Aleksandrov. Among those present were also Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council; Kiril Zarev and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of BCP Central Committee departments; ministers, and deputy chairmen of the National Assembly.

Comrade Samora Machel, accompanied by Comrade Todor Zhivkov reviewed an honor guard. The national anthems of the two countries were played. Hundreds of Sofia citizens cordially greeted the first leaders of Bulgaria and Mozambique.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES MOROCCAN PARTY SECRETARY

AU282135 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received 'Ali Yata, secretary general of the Party of Progress and Socialism in Morocco. During the cordial and friendly talks, the two leaders briefed each other on the activity of the two parties and discussed certain topical problems concerning the world situation and the world communist and workers movement.

While exchanging views on the international situation, they sharply condemned the U.S. imperialist policy in various parts of the world and condemned Washington's course toward intensifying the arms race and destabilizing the world situation.

They categorically declared themselves against the U.S. administration's decision to begin producing neutron weapons, a decision that gravely threatens world peace.

Special attention was devoted to the situation in the Middle East. In this connection, the two party leaders expressed grave concern over the aggressive Israeli actions against neighboring Arab countries and over the growing imperialistic interference, primarily of the United States, in the domestic affairs of the Arab peoples, as a result of which a grave threat is emerging not only to the countries of this area but also to world peace. They emphasized that it was very necessary that everything be done to achieve an all-embracing, just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict through the collective efforts of all interested countries that would guarantee the peace and security of all countries in this area.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and 'Ali Yata expressed grave concern over the intensified military and political pressure of the imperialist forces against the independent African countries which was recently expressed in open aggressive actions of the United States against Libya and of the Republic of South Africa against Angola and its other neighboring countries.

The two party leaders emphasized the need to intensify the joint action of the communists in the struggle for peace and for further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and 'Ali Yata reaffirmed the resolution of the BCP and the Party of Progress and Socialism in Morocco to continue to develop the fraternal ties based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to contribute to developing cooperation and friendly relations between Bulgaria and Morocco in the interest of the peoples of the two countries.

Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, also attended the talks.

'Ali Yata, secretary general of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco, left Bulgaria today.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

AU282108 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, has received the working group of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua led by (Marta Usia Cadra), chief of the mass organization sector. During the cordial talks, Stoyan Mikhaylov briefed the guests on the basic tasks facing our party in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM NICARAGUA

AU291454 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, has received the following telegram from Bayardo Arce Castano, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and commander of the revolution: Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, please accept fraternal and revolutionary greetings on behalf of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and of its members on the anniversary of the founding of your heroic, militant party.

Since its emergence on the political scene, the BCP has been developing by applying the creative and scientific ideology of the proletariat.

The heroic Bulgarian people and their vanguard survived the horrors of World War II. They also survived the crimes of the German Hitlerite-fascist regime and were finally victorious following this hard test of history.

During World War II, the Bulgarian communists favored peace and did not want any war. They were, however, forced to illegally wage a war to liberate the country from the fascist's yoke and create a free, sovereign and independent country which is defending peace and social progress.

At the present acute crisis in international relations when imperialism is trying to change the balance of power, which is favorable for the revolutionary movement, the Bulgarian communists are grasping the necessity of protecting peace and are making concrete proposals in this respect. They insist on strengthening the socialist community's organizations such as the Warsaw Pact, CEMA and so forth as an effective means of protecting the interests of socialism and progressive mankind.

There has been a close tie between the BCP and the Sandinist National Liberation Front following the 19 July 1979 victory, a tie based on fraternity and revolutionary internationalism. The struggle against imperialism and all forms of oppression and exploitation is a common one. We will continue to march along this path in the name of our common interests, peace and social progress in the world.

We express our gratitude to your party and to its members for the tremendous achievements it has accomplished during the past 90 years since its founding. We believe it will continue to march forward along this path.

Free motherland or death!

TAKOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LIBYA 30 AUGUST

AU301455 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] A delegation led by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, has departed for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The delegation will take part in the celebrations marking the 12th anniversary of the victory of the Libyan revolution. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, deputy ministers and others. (Ramadan Abdullah), secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT GREETS BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AU291357 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has received the following telegram from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Palestinian revolution:

On behalf of the PLO Executive Committee and of all soldiers and workers of our revolution, I am glad to congratulate you on this great, bright and dear date to you and also to us--the 90th anniversary of the BCP's founding. We also express the feelings of friendship of our brothers in destiny who are suffering under the iron heel of Zionism and imperialism and who are steadily struggling for a new destiny of their people--to achieve their legitimate rights for establishing an independent Palestinian state on their land and for self-determining their return to the motherland under the leadership of the PLO, the only legitimate representative of our people.

We Palestinian revolutionaries are well aware of your great revolutionary traditions, of such great revolutionaries as Rakovski, Botev, Levski. The heirs of their cause and legacies were apostles of socialism such as Dimitur Blagoev and unforgettable fighters for the cause of world liberation such as Georgi Dimitrov. We know that the BCP's foundation was a logical result of the Bulgarian people's continuous struggle for national liberation and social revival which reached its climax in the struggle against fascism and in the victory of the socialist revolution. During this entire period of 90 years the BCP has fought simultaneously to implement national and international tasks. We particularly value the traditions of solidarity of the Bulgarian communists and of all Bulgarian fighters with the struggle of the enslaved and dependent peoples. Evidence of this great and consistent internationalism is the fact that the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were among the first to recognize the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the struggling Palestinian people. We also highly appraise the comprehensive aid which has been and is being rendered to us in difficult times for us.

Our struggle is still a hard one, regardless of the victories achieved. We do not struggle against Zionism alone. We are resolutely struggling with all our power against world imperialism backed by the United States. We consider our struggle a part of the world national liberation and revolutionary movement aimed at achieving the peace, security, equality and freedom for all peoples and countries.

We are confident we can consider the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people as the same loyal militant friends and allies in future struggles, which are not expected in any way to be easy ones.

We express to you personally, Comrade Zhivkov, and through you to all communists and Bulgarians cordial wishes for great successes in building a developed socialist society and in the struggle for peace, security, freedom and social progress in the world.

We are sure that our achievements in the joint actions will be supported in the next few years with greater energy and inspiration by the anti-imperialistic front, the mainstay and main power of which is the great Soviet Union.

AFGHAN PARTY CONGRATULATES BCP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU311240 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has received the following telegram from the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan:

Esteemed comrades, on behalf of the members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan we convey to you and to all Bulgarian communists warm congratulations and cordial fraternal wishes on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the heroic BCP.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan highly appreciates the leading role of the BCP--which has continued the glorious militant traditions of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party, created by Dimitur Blagoev, the great theoretician of socialism, and which has developed in the heroic struggles of the Bulgarian people.

The valuable experience of Bulgarian communists in the struggle against various deviations within the party, in mobilizing and leading the broad people's masses to put an end to the domination of the tyrannic fascist regime and to create a new humanitarian society represents a rich source of inspiration for all revolutionaries throughout the world.

Today, under the creative leadership of the Dimitrov party, the Bulgarian people are firmly advancing along the glorious path of building a progressive and prospering socialist society and are setting an example worth of imitation for all progressive mankind.

Guided by the BCP, the long struggle of the working people in your country went through numerous uprisings, thousands of strikes and many overt battles with the class enemy. This struggle sets an example for peoples throughout the world. The militant path of the BCP serves as an example for the working people in Afghanistan, who are following the revolutionary path, trying to renew their country, which was submerged in poverty and suffering, and struggling against the undeclared imperialist war for liberation from social and national oppression, for the liquidation of the feudal tyranny and for liberation from imperialist interference, and for ending socioeconomic backwardness once and for all. We, the Afghan revolutionaries rejoice at the fact that the fraternal internationalist relations existing between our two friendly countries are constantly developing and being intensified. We are convinced that these fraternal relations have successfully resisted the trials of time and are facing brilliant prospects in the future.

Today, when Afghanistan is subjected to insolent aggression by the reactionary forces in this area, by American imperialism and Beijing hegemonism in the form of a merciless undeclared war, we rejoice at the solidarity and comprehensive assistance rendered to us by our loyal friends--the socialist countries--and above all by the Soviet Union--our glorious and great friend--as well as by Socialist Bulgaria. We are rejoicing at the support of the international workers movement and the national liberation movements.

We take advantage of this opportunity to once again wish great, new successes to the militant BCP and to the working people of heroic Bulgaria.

Long live the great fraternal, internationalist friendship between the peoples of Bulgaria and Afghanistan.

FOREIGN PARTY OFFICIALS CONCLUDE VISITS

PCF Leader Marchais

AU311957 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] On 31 August Georges Marchais, French Communist Party secretary general, departed from Bulgaria. Georges Marchais spent a holiday in Bulgaria at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Portugal's Alvaro Cunhal

AU311803 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] On 31 August Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Communist Party of Portugal, who was in Bulgaria on vacation at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, departed the country.

Laos' Kaysone Phomvihan

AU291507 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Varna, 29 Aug (BTA)--Today Mr Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of Laos, who was on holiday in Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, left the country.

LUKANOV RECEIVES PDRY DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER YAHYA

AU282031 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Sofia, 28 Aug (BTA)--Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, met today Mr Anis Hasan Yahya, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who is on vacation here.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, matters of bilateral interest in the sphere of economic cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

CHILE'S LUIS CORVALAN ARRIVES ON VACATION

AU292914 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Varna, 29 Aug (BTA)--Today Mr Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Chile, arrived on holiday in Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council.

PENCHO KUBADINSKI DEPARTS FROM TANZANIA

AU311955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the fourth session of the Joint Bulgarian-Tanzanian Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, has departed from Tanzania.

During the session, which took place in the city of Arusha, a new charter-agreement and a protocol on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and Tanzania were signed. According to the protocol, Bulgaria will export new complex devices to Tanzania. The two delegations have stressed that the session will give a new and powerful impetus to developing the two countries' comprehensive cooperation.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski was received by Tanzanian Premier Cleopa David Msuya. In a warm and friendly atmosphere, the present state of Bulgarian-Tanzanian cooperation was reviewed, and measures for its expansion and development were discussed.

SPAIN WILL 'LOSE QUITE A LOT' WITH NATO MEMBERSHIP

AU282030 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Article by BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov: "Responsibility to Security and Peace"]

[Text] Sofia, 28 Aug (BTA)--The world news agencies have reported that the Spanish State Council has "greenlighted" Spain's entering NATO.

But what is the purpose of the USA, of its Atlantic allies and of the pro-American and pro-Atlantic circles in Spain to have that country join the north Atlantic pact as its 16th member? And what will be the consequences of this membership to the Spanish state and the Spanish people?

First of all, this decision, although not final yet, is in defiance of the numerous proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries to stop expanding the two military alliances--the Warsaw Treaty and NATO--and for their simultaneous dissolving with a view of furthering the process of detente and of consolidating peace in Europe and the world.

Spain's joining of NATO will unavoidably lead to exacerbation of international tension and to escalation of the race in conventional and nuclear weapon-making. The first consequence of the realization of this decision, if it will be carried out to its end, would be making Spain a new NATO manoeuvring ground against the socialist states in Europe, a place for deploying some extra nuclear potential of the United States and its chief Atlantic allies on Spanish soil. By the way, this is one of the chief U.S. goals.

Spain's joining of NATO, considering her territory, strategical location, military and human potential, would lead to a grave disruption of the status quo and equilibrium in Europe.

Another consequence and another U.S. and NATO goal is to turn the Spanish soil into a stepping stone of the U.S. imperialism, and especially of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, as well as of the armed forces of the chief European North Atlantic allies, for armed aggression and intervention against the Arab states and other countries with progressive regimes in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, the Mediterranean and Africa. This would violate gravely the status quo of these regions. Spain is on her way to become a military-aggressive ally of the United States and its chief Atlantic allies against the sovereignty and independence of these countries, with whom she has so far maintained good and favourable relations.

Spain's joining NATO would jeopardize her traditionally friendly relations with the Latin American countries whose people fight against the American imperialism and are hostile to the policy and strategy of the North Atlantic pact which serves the cause of U.S. hegemonism.

Spain maintains good relations with all the developing and non-aligned countries and to some extent plays the role of a link between these countries and Europe. This favourable for Spain position will be also put under question.

So it is fully obvious that the national interests of Spain, the interests of the Spanish people, Spanish sovereignty, independence and security will win nothing from her joining of NATO but instead have to lose quite a lot.

TRIAL OF TURKISH HIJACKERS BEGINS 31 AUGUST

AU311520 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Sofia, 31 Aug (BTA)--Today at 8:30 am in the courtroom in Sofia the legal proceedings began against the four hijackers who on May 24, forced a plane of the Turkish airlines off its route and made it land on the Bulgarian airport in Burgas.

As is known the lives of the passengers and the plane's crew were saved thanks to the efforts made by the Bulgarian competent authorities. The Turkish authorities expressed their special gratitude to the Bulgarian Government for the successful ending of the incident.

The case is tried by the 6th session of the court with the punitive assembly of the Sofia District Court, chaired by Mr Pencho Penev.

The defendants, Turkish citizens, (Ekrem Kaluc), (Ahmed Balkan), (Jem Gulsoi) and (Jelyal Aitan) are accused of unlawfully taking possession of DC-9 "Halic" plane of the Turkish airlines, making a regular flight from Istanbul to Ankara, on May 24. Through force and threats, using guns, they forced the plane's crew to deviate from their course and to land at the Burgas Airport. They had the plane under their control for more than thirty hours. These acts are a crime under article 341, letter "B", paragraph II in connection with paragraph I and article 20, paragraph II of the criminal code.

After the indictment was read out, the inquest with the interrogatory of the defendants and the examination of the witnesses began.

The four accused pleaded guilty giving detailed explanations of the motives for their acts.

The process is still going on.

BORDER TROOPS 35TH ANNIVERSARY MARKED 26 AUGUST

AU261855 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Sofia, 26 Aug (BTA)--The 35th anniversary of the Bulgarian Border Troops was celebrated here.

The bill on creation of border troops was passed by the Bulgarian National Assembly in 1946 at the proposal of Georgi Dimitrov.

Major Gen Stefan Isanov, commander of the border troops, spoke at the anniversary meeting. He said that in the present complicated international situation the Bulgarian Border Troops continue to improve their awareness and combat readiness, to strengthen their awareness and combat readiness, to strengthen their cooperation with the Soviet border Troops and the troops of the other fraternal socialist coutnries in order to defend the achievements of the socialist community. "The border troops have now everything necessary to protect securely the frontiers of Socialist Bulgaria-modern arms, hardware and trained specialists," said he.

Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of the interior, was present at the meeting.

Major General Mikhail Cheredilov, head of the Soviet delegation invited on the occasion, made a greetings address.

POLISH SOLIDARITY DENOUNCED FOR ANTISOCIALISM

'Political Ambitions'

LD312210 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] In Poland the Walesa-headed Solidarity union is demanding new concessions from the government. In the information media Solidarity now sees the main tool of influencing public opinion and seizing political power in Poland. This is why Solidarity demanded ample scope within the framework of the country's radio and television. Although some agreement was reached, especially as regards programs dealing with the forthcoming congress of the union Solidarity, Solidarity representatives came forward with further demands, and even before these demands could be dealt with in any way Solidarity threatened to stage a new printers' strike.

Some time ago, Solidarity leaders used to emphasize the independence of their union and were eager to accentuate its trade-union character. Now they make no bones about the fact that they have turned Solidarity into a purely political organization. They talk in public about their antisocialist intentions and attitudes.

Discussing these facts, Kazimierz Barcikowski, secretary of the Central Committee of Poland's United Workers' Party wrote in the daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY: In my opinion, Solidarity has never taken up the role of a trade union organization and I would even go as far as saying that it does not feel very enthusiastic about this role. Within Solidarity, a tendency to deal with political problems has prevailed. Solidarity is getting further away from social issues and is approaching political ones. End of quotation.

There is no doubt that the Solidarity leaders' campaign for more scope within the framework of Poland's information media is motivated by their political ambitions in the final phase of the power struggle. And this was confirmed at the recent session of Solidarity's Coordinating Commission in Gdansk as well as by the Solidarity doctrine of nonparticipation in state, social or economic matters. The Solidarity leadership is bent on seizing political power. The information media are expected to play a key role in this process. Solidarity has actually drawn up a plan of taking over radio and television.

In this connection we should recall a statement carried by TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the United Workers' Party's Central Committee, pointing out that Poland's radio and television are part and parcel of the communications network of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty alliance including Poland. This involves clear-cut obligations. Solidarity leaders should be aware of this.

TRYBUNA LUDU Cited

LD311438 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Poland: Today's TRYBUNA LUDU says that thinking in class terms--much less social terms--has now been extinguished in the Walesa-run trade union organization. Abstract thinking in Christian and national terms has (?spread) instead. The class solidarity of the working people has thus been reduced to the national solidarity of all Poles. There are two kinds of solidarity, which have however disappeared in the Walesa-run trade union organization by canceling each other out [as heard] TRYBUNA LUDU goes on to say. These are the workers' solidarity and the solidarity of the petty bourgeoisie. The workers' solidarity is the class solidarity of the working people, while the solidarity of the bourgeoisie, which always assumes the form of national unification in absolute terms, is the negation of that. This is because nationalism reflects most the spirit of a petty bourgeois--his egotism, envy and greed.

This is the solidarity of the enemy of labor who wants to have but does not want to work. It is a good thing to know with whom and against whom one professes one's solidarity, who is one's comrade, so that one does not have to discover that one has maintained solidarity with one's enemy and against oneself, TRYBUNA LUDU says at the conclusion of its article on the situation in the Walesa-run trade union organization.

APPLYING 'ZLOBIN METHOD' TO DOMESTIC CONSTRUCTION

AU271643 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 26 August 1981 on page 3 carries a 4,000-word article by its staff members Frantisek Zdobina and Milan Zelenay and representatives of four Slovak construction enterprises, entitled "He Who Understands Keeps Abreast of Events." The article describes the visit of the PRAVDA journalists and the representatives of Slovak construction enterprises to the ground construction enterprise in Teplice, where they "studied" the application of the Zlobin method by the "work brigade" of Frantisek Tyser. According to the article, the trip's objective was to "examine the possibilities of transferring the well-tried findings" acquired by Tyser's squad since 1974, when it began to apply the Soviet method to Slovak construction enterprises.

In the introductory passage, the authors state that, even though some 25,000 construction workers are involved in the Zlobin method in the CSSR, "recently the efforts to expand its application seem to have slackened." They note that "it did not figure prominently in the speeches made on the occasion of the construction workers' day and they link the slow application of the Soviet method with the Czechoslovak construction sector's results in the first 6 months of 1981, which are "among the worst in the more than 30-year-old history of this branch of the national economy."

Quoting Tyser on his experience in propagating the method, the article notes that the work teams are always interested in its application, "but their managements are not capable of preparing conditions for them." Also responsible for the "slow introduction" of the Zlobin method are "those who in 6 years have not been able to issue uniform guidelines and background material," according to Tyser.

The article goes on to discuss at length the positive impact of the Zlobin method on the development of labor productivity, production costs, quality and wages in the Teplice construction enterprise and asks why a similar "breakthrough" has not been achieved in all Czechoslovak construction enterprises. It notes that in implementing the Zlobin method, "the construction workers are running up against problems that are beyond the limits of the willingness of bricklayer foremen, construction administrations, plants and even enterprises to apply the method". "The fundamental difference between the work method of Nikolay Zlobin's brigade and its followers in our country is that Nikolay Zlobin and his team, as the basic khozraschet [cost accounting system] unit, are the only managers at their construction site--from the beginning of the project, which begins in the USSR with the team assembling the shell construction (the foundations and the basement are built by a different, specialized construction organization), up to its completion, symbolized by the act of handing over the keys. Tyser's and other [Czechoslovak] brigades, on the other hand, have been signing their contracts only for the third or fourth stages of the construction of a project. The first two stages--the ground work, the foundations and the basement and the assembly of the panels--are carried out by a different plant, which is subordinate to someone else, has other interests and is guided by different indexes.

"Even the Teplice enterprise thus does not apply the Zlobin method comprehensively and that is why it cannot show the same results as, for example, Soviet construction projects.

"The Teplice enterprise, as well as enterprises in Slovakia, would like to apply the Zlobin method in its authentic form, in which it proved to yield the best results, but they cannot. They, and all other followers of the Zlobin method [in Czechoslovakia], are restricted by the existing organizational structure of enterprises and economic production units and everything connected with them. They are running up against regulations governing statistics and the keeping of records, against methods of delivery and planning and so forth."

Having outlined the difficulties preventing the application of the Zlobin method in its "authentic form," the authors of the article appeal to the appropriate "research and development institutes" to "define more accurately the basic terms and their meaning and apply the method's main principles to Czechoslovak conditions." They note that "it is not surprising that the Zlobin method has been spreading only in quantitative but not qualitative terms" since so far the appropriate institutions have only produced "a brochure saying what the Zlobin method is and what its principles are" but no "practical advice" on how to apply it in the Czechoslovak construction sector.

Summing up the results of the study of the Zlobin method's application in Teplice, the article says: "The people who have come to understand the importance of the Zlobin method have accomplished a great deal. Their enthusiasm and perseverance are admirable but we repeat: They cannot go beyond the limits of their possibilities. That is why construction workers in Teplice and elsewhere call for the research institute's advice and assistance, demanding an answer to the question of what must be done and changed to enable them, while respecting our conditions, to come close to the achievements of the Soviet followers of the Zlobin method."

BRIEFS

DEPARTING TANZANIA ENVOY--Paul James C. Ndobo, ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania to the CSSR, departed on 25 August from the CSSR after completing his mission. He was seen off by Jindrich Tucek, head of diplomatic protocol in the federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Aug 81 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION TO LIBYA--On 26 August a Central Council of Trade Unions delegation led by Ladislav Jasik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, departed for Tripoli at the invitation of the Libyan Trade Union Federation. The delegation will attend the international conference of solidarity with the people of Libya and the celebrations of the 12th anniversary of the Libyan revolution. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Aug 81 p 2 AU]

SOVIET SEED DELIVERIES--The first 420 tons of Soviet grain seed for autumn sowing in the CSSR have been dispatched to various agricultural enterprises from Cierna Nad Tisou. The largest shipment of winter wheat within the delivery of 5,040 tons of winter wheat and barley will consist of Mironovskaya winter wheat. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 25 Aug 81 p 2 AU]

HARVEST PROGRESS--By 24 August grain had been harvested from 93.2 percent of the acreage sown in the CSSR, thus leaving about 160,000 hectares to be harvested, mostly in the Czech lands. In Slovakia only slightly more than 18,500 hectares remain to be harvested, more than half of them in Central and East Slovakia. In West Slovakia only 0.5 percent of the total acreage sown remain to be harvested. In West Bohemia the figure is 52,500 hectares; in North Bohemia about 19,000 hectares, or 14 percent; in East Bohemia less than 16,000 hectares, or 7.4 percent; in South Bohemia more than 12,000 hectares, or 6 percent; and in Central Bohemia around 10,000 hectares, or 3.6 percent. For North Moravia the figure is about 6,000 hectares, or 3.3 percent; and for South Moravia also about 6,000 hectares, or 1.8 percent. More than 86 percent of the straw in the CSSR has been gathered; the figure for West Bohemia is only 62 percent, and for North Bohemia 70 percent. Only 70 percent of the second mowing of meadows has been completed in the CSSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Aug 81 pp 1-2 AU]

SOUTH AFRICA CONDEMNED AT UN ANTIAPARTHEID SEMINAR

LD011038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0956 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 31 Aug (ADN)--An international seminar on publicity and the role of the mass media in mobilizing world public opinion against apartheid began in Berlin on Monday. The seminar, which is organized jointly by the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, the GDR Government and the GDR Solidarity Committee, was opened by the leader of the delegation of the UN Antiapartheid Committee, Ambassador James Victor Gbeho, Ghana's permament UN representative.

The seminar participants stood in silence for a minute in tribute to the victims of the South African racist regime's terrorist acts in Angola and Namibia. In a unanimously adopted declaration, they condemned Pretoria's latest attack on Angola and called for vigorous measures, including comprehensive sanctions against the racist regime.

The 3-day meeting is attended by representatives of the UN and its specialized organizations, the OAU, national liberation movements and international social organizations, national antiapartheid organizations and mass media.

In a unanimously adopted declaration, the seminar participants condemned the invasion of the Angolan People's Republic by South African troops. They declared their full and unreserved solidarity with the struggle of the Angolan people in defense of the territorial integrity of its homeland. "The intention of the apartheid regime to escalate the undeclared war is the direct result of encouragement and support by the Reagan administration's policy," the document emphasizes.

The seminar participants appeal to the UN Security Council to brand South Africa as an aggressor, demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops, and decide without delay on comprehensive sanctions against South Africa.

Speaking on behalf of the GDR Government and the Solidarity Committee, GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer expressed his conviction that the international seminar will impart fresh impetus to the worldwide struggle against the inhuman apartheid regime. He stressed that "in view of the escalation of South Africa's policy of oppression, aggression and occupation, there is no more urgent task at present than to take a resolute stand against it, using all available possibilities."

Minister Neugebauer strongly condemned the efforts of imperialist circles to pile up more and more weapons of mass destruction instead of negotiating about steps toward arms limitation and disarmament. In this context he described as alarming the endeavors to include South Africa in the NATO concept with a view to creating a new imperialist military pact in the south Atlantic. Neugebauer declared that the GDR strongly condemns South Africa's aggression against Angola. He called for the immediate cessation of South Africa's acts of aggression against Angola.

On behalf of the UN Antiapartheid Committee, Ambassador James Victor Gbeho drew attention to the responsibility of the international mass media in the struggle against apartheid. They must help awaken the people's awareness of apartheid crimes. South Africa tries to convince the world that it is reforming apartheid in the interest of the black majority, Ambassador Gbeho said. "Yet these changes are purely cosmetic and far removed from changing the fundamental structure of apartheid." He appealed to the international media to step up their reports about the racist regime's crimes and about activities against apartheid.

Stefan Kalina, deputy chairman of the UN Decolonization Committee, called the apartheid regime a challenge to world public opinion. He pilloried those Western countries and their media which support South Africa politically, economically, diplomatically and militarily.

The head of the South African ANC [African National Congress] delegation, Johnstone Makatini, described Pretoria's official information policy as a policy of disinformation, lies and cover up.

At the same time he pointed out that Western media hardly ever carry reports about the support given by their countries to South Africa. It was a result of this support, for instance, that South Africa has become the biggest arms producer in the southern hemisphere.

Vasant Nevrekar of the UN Information Committee called for an international system of information designed to promote peace and international understanding. The representative of the Pan African Congress (PAC), Ahmed G. Ebrahim, condemned the cooperation of imperialist forces with the racists.

UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim has sent a greetings message to the seminar wishing it every success.

Kurt Krueger, the general secretary of the GDR Solidarity Committee, said that consistent support for the peoples fighting for national liberation and for liberated countries is an unshakable principle of socialist foreign policy. In the spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity, which has taken firm root among the GDR's people, the GDR gives several million marks worth of support a year to national liberation movements via the OAU Liberation Committee. This solidarity pervades the GDR mass media's activities which are directed against any propagation of racism, apartheid and colonialism. In Western countries, particularly in the United States, Britian and the FRG, many of the media assist the fascist regime in South Africa in many ways. Imperialist media slander the just struggle of the liberation movement as "terrorism" while representing South African acts of aggression as "defensive actions" and allegedly necessary military operations.

In the afternoon many speakers referred to the important role played by the mass media in the struggle against apartheid. Enuga S. Reddy, the director of the UN Center Against Apartheid, said it is necessary for international mass media to support the struggle of national liberation movements and to bring about South African isolation. He described the solidarity appeal issued by the 10th SED Congress as renewed proof of GDR support for national liberation struggles.

Mirjam Vire-Touminen, the general secretary of the Women's International Democratic Federation, expressed the protest of women in all continents against South African aggression in Angola and called for its immediate halt. (Vats Bhagat), speaking for the World Peace Council, cited the press of capitalist countries to illustrate the manipulation practiced by Western media monopolies. Distortions by these opinion makers should be exposed more aggressively.

At the end of the first day, animated conversations took place with representatives of GDR mass media and public organizations.

HONECKER RECEIVES FRG REPRESENTATIVE BOELLING

LD311258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1225 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 31 Aug (ADN)--Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, had a meeting with State Secretary Klaus Boelling, head of the FRG Permanent Mission, on 31 August 1981. A discussion took place on matters of interest to both sides. Erich Honecker handed over a letter addressed to FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in reply to his letter of 24 July 1981.

BRIEFS

DANISH AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL VISIT--On 25 August Werner Krolikowski, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for a farewell visit Hans Severin Moller, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark to the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Aug 81 p 2 AU]

KANIA MEETS WITH USSR'S YEPISHEV IN WARSAW

LD312036 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] First Secretary Kania and Premier Jaruzelski in Warsaw received Yepishev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. They discussed ways in which the brotherhood-in-arms of the Polish People's Army and the Soviet Army could be further intensified. They stressed that the defense strength of the Polish People's Republic was a safe guarantee of the integrity of the borders of socialist countries.

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON U.S. INTERFERENCE IN POLAND

AU281045 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Aug 81 p 2

[Lazlo Bogos article: "Washington's Policy on Poland; Badly Disguised Intervention"]

[Text] Reports by U.S. mass information organs--led by the U.S. International Communication Agency, which operates under the direction of the Department of State--imply that the U.S. Administration regards alleviating the problems in Poland, which is afflicted by a foodstuff shortage, as its vital concern. To demonstrate this, a writer for the U.S. International Communication Agency--whose official duty it is, incidentally, to popularize his government's policy--has said that the U.S. Government will ship the largest quantity of foodstuffs and agricultural products to Poland this year. The readers of statements of this nature could also think that Washington wishes to contribute to overcoming the difficulties that have accumulated as a result of the erroneous policy of the previous leadership and to strengthening the social system in socialist Poland.

Such statements are probably taken at face value by people who overlooked what President Ronald Reagan said in June about the situation in Poland, namely that President Reagan firmly believes that the Polish situation is "the first crack in the Iron Curtain" and that "what we are witnessing in Poland is the beginning of the end of world communism." Reagan's remarks, in assessing the situation, reflect, in fact, the goal of U.S. imperialism, for the attainment of which it avails itself, indeed, of all means at its disposal.

It emerges unequivocally from U.S. reports and commentaries on the Polish events that diverting Poland from the socialist path is the objective of leading U.S. circles. The file in which I have been collecting articles on Poland published in the U.S. press has grown into a thick volume in my private archives. Scanning it, the first conspicuous things I note is the fact that, suffering from a malaise of one-sidedness, their authors reproduced virtually only the views of enemies of the socialist system, notably Jacek Kuron and Stanislaw Baranczak. It also emerges from these articles--which describe the acts organized by the rightwing of Solidarity as a "national uprising" and a "revolution"--that Washington deliberately intends to deepen the crisis, creating a favorable atmosphere for an assumption of power. And, periodically, that is overtly admitted. A NEWSWEEK commentator said the following on 17 August: The United States is striving to support liberalization in Poland--in plain language, to divert Poland from the socialist path.

In the vocabulary of U.S. politicians, liberalization means liquidation of the socialist system. In his book "Alternative to Partition," Zbigniew Brzezinski, one of the grimmest champions of the conspiracy against Poland, suggested as far back as 1965 that the United States employ its economic and political means to support internal liberalization in the socialist countries, as the ultimate result of which capitalism could be restored.

Washington's zeal goes so far that, to support liberalization in Poland, a special State Department section has been created, and congress has been induced to adopt a resolution to justify intervention in Poland. A special "Poland section" was set up quite some time ago at the U.S. State Department, which, at the government's instructions, works out proposals to maintain "controlled tension" in Poland.

A resolution adopted by the U.S. House of Representatives at the end of July can be clearly considered as direct interference in Polish domestic affairs. It is truly a rude attempt to force a solution of the problems facing the country according to U.S. conditions onto the Polish Government and peoples. Reviewing the essence of the resolution, Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, declared that the United States "will not remain indifferent to any oppressive measure in Poland." By means of the July resolution of the House of Representatives, Washington claims the right to prescribe to a sovereign government what measures it may or may not implement to create order in its own country and protect the interests of the overwhelming majority of the people.

The house resolution confirms, as do other things, that the campaign against the Polish socialist system is being directed by one center--Washington. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, plays a significant role in implementing this campaign. With "liberalization" in Poland in mind, the CIA has put into action virtually all of its cadres, and lately--as we learned from the Washington POST the other day--it is hastily trying to recruit all Americans who speak even a little Polish. According to a report by Czechoslovak intelligence officer Josef Hodic (he held a press conference in Prague in the middle of July), who returned home recently following an assignment abroad, the CIA is playing a significant role in provocative acts organized by Solidarity's right wing. The CIA, as well as the leadership of the trade union federation AFL-CIO, have set up a special fund "to aid the Polish workers," for the purpose of supporting trends corresponding to imperialist interests in Poland.

Jacek Kuron's organization, KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], is an active supporter of the CIA in Poland. In a dispatch from Warsaw at the end of June, New York TIMES reporter John Darnton presented Kuron and his organiztion as follows: "Jacek Kuron established KOR, the Social Self-Defense Committee, whose principal theoretician he is, in 1976. The organization, which began its activity by protecting participants in antigovernment revolts, has been aiding the development of the rebellion of workers, which has led to the establishment of Solidarity. Nominally, Kuron is an adviser to Solidarity." Although KOR numbers only a handful of people, they call the tune in Solidarity and prompt actions serving the continuation of tension. At talks with Solidarity leaders at the beginning of August, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, criticizing the organization's activity, concluded: A Solidarity group is under Jacek Kuron's influence. This is not even concealed by the Warsaw Solidarity organization. A poster proclaims at its office: "KOR has defended the workers. The workers should now defend KOR!"

In the middle of August, through using Solidarity, the Reagan administration took a qualitative new step in its attitude toward the Polish events. White House spokesman Larry Speaks announced that an agreement has been concluded between the U.S. Government and Solidarity, on whose basis the United States will send 9,000 tons of food to Solidarity, to be distributed by it free of charge among those who most need it. Through this act, which is to be carried out so as to sidestep the Polish Government, the Reagan administration, using Solidarity, intends to support elements striving to seize power, at a time when the food issue is becoming the main cause of internal political tension in Poland. Propaganda accompanying the generous U.S. donation spreads the idea among the people struggling with supply problems that socialism should be replaced by a different system in Poland.

Referring to these acitons, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the paper of the Polish Army. has said: U.S. imperialism is striving to cause the situation in Poland to deteriorate and, through this, to upset the relative equilibrium of strength between East and West.

SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION ON ANGOLA CONDEMNED

LD271010 Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 27 Aug (MTI)--"Pretoria has been fighting an undeclared war against Angola practically since the birth of the young state. Its mercenaries, and regular army have killed in their terror actions thousands of Angolans, and destroyed hundreds of civilian villages. And now they embark on a comprehensive open war against Angola", comment the Thursday editions of NEPSZABADSAG the recent incursions into Angola by South African troops [as received]. The commentary runs to add:

"Nor merely the insolence of the colonist rascist regime is expressed in that the aggressor's getting even wilder but also the imperialist policy whose essence is rude demonstation of strength and also the employment of this strength in order to win back its vanished supremacy. This policy openly incites its supporters and allies to attack the progressive systems and movements: Egypt against Libya, Somalia against Ethiopia. Israel against Syria and the Palestinain people. This is the policy of the country whose president has brought a decision ordering the production of the neutron bomb and is contemplating to put into systems new destructive weapons, which has recently shown an example for open provocation against progressive Libya and which urges the Pretoria government to take similar steps. Moreover, the American President in view of the coincidence of the interests of Washington's strategy and the policy of the rascist regime--also gives all kinds of assistance to the Pretoria government: political, economic and military alike.

This is why the South African Republic began, could begin, a new foul war against Angola, making a new link with its aggression in the chain of an ever more provocative policy of power. However, the lesson of history will make it clear for the progressive public of the world sympathizing with the Angolan people: Neither this war can end otherwise than with the defeat of the aggressor and its supporter", ends the commentary in NEPSZABADSAG.

GYORI RECEIVES VISITING ADEN NEWS AGENCY OFFICIAL

LD282358 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 Aug (MTI)--Najib Muhammad Ibrahim, director-general of the ADEN NEWS AGENCY (ANA) of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, has visited Hungary at the invitation of Dr Erno Lakatos, director-general of the MTI Hungarian news agency.

He had talks with members of the management of the MTI on establishing relations between the two news agencies. Then he and Dr Lakatos signed an aide-memoire on cooperation.

He has been received by Imre Gyori, head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department at the HSWP Central Committee, Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai and Ferenc Fabian, deputy secretary-general of the Hungarian Journalists' Association.

LAZAR TOURS MILITARY UNITS, MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

LD282225 Budapest MTI in English 1756 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 Aug (MTI)--As already reported earlier, Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited on Friday several units of the Hungarian People's Army. He began his program of the day at the Ministry of Defense where Army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister, received him and briefed him on the current situation in domestic air defense.

Then Gyorgy Lazar visited some air defense troops.

At Papa, west Hungary, he was given military honours. Those present to receive him included Janos Pap, first secretary of the Veszprem County HSWP Committee and chairman of the parliament National Defense Committee. Lieutenant-Colonel Ferenc Bako, commander of the troop, reported to the premier. Then Gyorgy Lazar saw the modern technical equipment helping the training of pilots and studied the methods of their flight training. After this the MIG pilots improvised a small demonstration which gave evidence of their superb skills and qualification. Gyorgy Lazar witnessed also a state of alert and the trial alarm of fighter planes.

The program of the premier continued at a radio technical unit. After having received the report of the commander, Gyorgy Lazar studied various locator-technical implements and one trans-Danubian air defence missile system and heard information about the missile complex.

Finally the head of the government met with high-ranking officials, commanders of the Hungarian Air Defense Army. He spoke with recognition about the perseverance of the soldiers and about the things he saw at the visited troops.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL DECREES ON SMALL-SCALE PLANTS

LD290154 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The Presidential Council has passed decrees on the further development of legal parameters in the management of small-scale plants and cooperatives. This was done in the interest of raising the general level of supplies and the more effective utilization of manpower and material reserves.

One of the decrees has created organizational forms which are able to adapt quickly to the needs of small cooperatives and the specialized group of industrial and service cooperatives. The small cooperative with at most 100 members is an independent legal entity operating in industry and services, the members of which can be part-time employees, pensioners and university students. The specialized cooperative operates in the framework of a cooperative, but with an independent settlement of accounts.

The Presidential Council adopted decrees for the further development of small-scale industry. The new provisions create opportunities for the cooperation of small-scale industry and economic organizations, and facilitates the process for artisans to form partnerships.

The Presidential Council extended social insurance provisions for artisans, private traders and family members who work with them. The aforementioned parties, with small differences, will have social insurance coverage identical to that of employed people. Spouses who work with them can obtain the right to retirement pensions and accident benefits.

The law extends to the families of members of agricultural cooperatives and will come into force on 1 January.

BRIEFS

SED OFFICIAL'S VISIT--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, Ursula Ragwitz, head of the Cultural Department of the SED Central Committee, paid a visit of a few days in our country. Mihaly Kornidesz, member and head of a Central Committee department, had talks with the guest. The SED representative was received by Gyorgy Aczel and Miklos Ovari, members of the MSZMP Politburo. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Aug 81 p 4 AU]

DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM ZIMBABWE--The delegation of foreign trade and industrial experts led by Odon Kallos, cochairman of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, that had visited Zimbabwe has returned home from Salisbury. It had talks at the Ministries of Trade and Commerce, Industry and Energy Development and Economic Planning, as well as with representatives of state and private commerce. [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Aug 81 p 4 AU]

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY RESUME TALKS ON USE OF MEDIA

AFP Reports Talks

NC311705 Paris AFP in English 1700 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Aug (AFP)--Government and Solidarity union negotiators resumed talks here today on the issue of radio and television coverage of the first Solidarity congress to be held in two stages in Gdansk in September.

Today's session, which began shortly after 4:00 p.m. (1400 GMT), followed a first round of negotiations on Saturday after government-labor disputes over union access to the media.

The two sides agreed then on the principle of broadcasts of the congress, but the length of the programs and other details remained to be thrashed out.

Solidarity negotiators today were to request simultaneous coverage of the congress on Poland's two television stations, with one of the programs handled by journalists of the official TV news program and the other program by television employees who belong to Solidarity, union sources said.

The two teams would work independently of one another, but the programs aired would be of equal duration, under the Solidarity plan.

The conference is to be held from September 5 to 7 and September 26 to October 3.

The two delegations in the talks were led by government spokesman Jerzy Urban and Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz.

On Saturday, the two parties agreed to give Solidarity leader Lech Walesa one-half hour of television time tomorrow, and to broadcast a Solidarity press conference for at least one-half hour on Friday.

Congress Coverage Proposals

LD312352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The talks between representatives of the Radio and Television Committee, led by its chairman, Wladyslaw Loranc, and the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity, led by its press spokesman, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, resumed on 31 August in the office of the Council of Ministers.

The talks, attended by the government press spokesman, Jerzy Urban, dealt with radio and television coverage of the first NSZZ Solidarity national congress. The government side substantiated the overall political conditions indispensable for continuous radio and television reporting of the two congress sessions. These conditions can be ensured through calling off the planned radio and television strikes as well as that by the press.

The KKP representatives stated that undertaking such obligations exceeded their terms of reference and in view of this they will report the stance of the government side at the KKP plenary meeting. The representatives of the Radio and Television Committee put forward technical and organization proposals related to the coverage of the congress. The 3-day debate of the first session of the congress will be reported by radio and television in conformity with the following general precepts:

--In information programs of the two programs and in the 1st program of radio and television, 3 times a day, amounting to 30-35 minutes.

--In the reporting blocks [bloki sprawozdawcze] in the 20 programs of radio and television, amounting to 3 to 3 and 1/2 hours a day. The blocks are to be divided into an afternoon broadcast of approximately 2 hours.

The programs are to be prepared under normal conditions by a radio and television reporting team accredited to the congress. The issue of authorization will be implemented along the principles applied until now in programs, with participation of Solidarity activists. The union side suggested that the congress be reported by a radio and television team containing only NSZZ Solidarity members. Irrespective of whether agreement is reached on these matters or not, representatives of the Radio and Television Committee stated that the first Solidarity congress will be given extensive coverage on radio and television in accordance with the prevailing conditions, means and possibilities.

Talks End Inconclusively

NC312300 Paris AFP in English 2256 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Aug (AFP)--Negotiations between the government and Solidarity union on radio and television coverage of the union's congress ended tonight with no agreement on a joint declaration, government spokesman Jerzy Urban announced.

Talks are expected to resume Wednesday, according to union sources.

The union's congress is to take place in two stages in Gdansk: from September 5 to 7, and September 26 to October 3.

MEDIATION EFFORTS TO END OLSZTYN STRIKE CONTINUE

Olsztyn Voivoda Urges Meeting

LD311716 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Yesterday at 2100, the Olsztyn voivoda sent yet another letter addressed to the workforce of the Olsztyn printing works which I would like to quote in full.

I would like to inform you that in my telex dated 29 August I expressed my attitude to the conflict that has arisen, simultaneously expressing my respect for the whole workforce of the Olsztyn printing works. Numerous attempts at establishing a constructive dialogue between the interested parties, the voivodship prosecutor, the editor in chief of GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA and the director of the Olsztyn printing works, and the strike committee, were in vain despite many varied proposals on my part.

The strike committee continues to stand by its original attitude. Apart from causing evident economic losses the continuing strike is exhausting the whole workforce and creating psychological tensions. I am convinced that, like myself, the workforce wants to see a quick end to the strike and a return to normal life and work. This is why I suggest that today--this telex was written yesterday at 2200--a meeting be held at the Olsztyn printing works between the whole of the workforce and other competent persons, including the voivodship prosecutor, the deputy prosecutor, the editor in chief of GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA and the deputy editor in chief, as well as the deputy director of the printing industry association in order to hear out the issues raised in the workforce's statement of 20 August. This meeting is subject to the condition that all persons not employed at the works leave the premises, and under no circumstances is this meeting to have the character of negotiations.

I await a reply by 2130.

[Signed] Sergiusz Rubczewski, Olsztyn voivoda.

This was the text of the letter sent yesterday evening. The press spokesman of the striking workforce at the Olsztyn printing works informed me an hour ago that a general meeting was held today at which the text of the voivoda's letter was read aloud. However, as yet there has been no official reply to yet another proposal from the voivoda.

Print Strike Events Updated

LD312212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Last week we reported on the development of the situation at Olsztyn printing works. The strike is continuing. There are chances, however, that the crisis might be solved. Wladyslaw Bogdanowicz reports from Olsztyn.

Professor Stelmachowski, spokesman for the primate of Poland, has been in Olsztyn since yesterday. He is in charge of negotiations concerning the Olsztyn printers' strike. At the moment the state of the negotiations is as follows: A request has been forwarded to the prosecutor to make his position known, in writing, with regard to the whole issue. If he should recognize--which he can do, among other things, on the basis of an earlier statement by the director of [word indistinct] made and agreed upon in the presence of the strike committee that there was no use of force on 18 August--then the talks could begin today without any need for the prosecutor's participation. Participating in such talks would be the editor in chief of GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA and the deputy director of the printing industry association. The issue of strike pay would be examined, as would be the issue of correcting articles put out both by GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA and television to which the strikers object. All other controversial questions would also be examined. We do not hold out much hope that the talks will commence by the end of this broadcast--everything depends on how quickly Mr prosecutor reacts to the strikers' proposals.

Efforts Yield No Results

LD010816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Yesterday was the 145th day of the Olsztyn printers' strike. At a general meeting yesterday, the workers said that the Olsztyn voivoda's proposal that the voivodship prosecutor general and deputy prosecutor general, the editor in chief of GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA and the deputy director of the printing works association meet with the striking workers was inadequate. The mediation efforts of the primate of Poland's special emissary, Prof Andrzej Stelmachowski from the University of Warsaw Law School, have also yielded no concrete results.

The mediation efforts are to continue today.

OTHER LOCAL STRIKE ALERTS, PROTESTS REPORTED

Rzeszow Strike Threat

LD312010 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Today, at 1300, talks started at the Rzeszow printing works, with representatives of the management of the company and representatives of the printing industry association with the works commission of NSZZ Solidarity and representatives of the Interfactory Workers' Committee.

The printers from Solidarity demand that the chief director of the company be sacked, giving as a reason for this demand that during the so-called "days without the press," he printed the PZPR daily NOWINY using another printing enterprise. By doing this, they claim, he lost their confidence. It transpires from this that the director, having performed his party and professional duty, would be punished for it.

Let us hope that party members and the voivodship party organization will urgently give their views on this matter. The representatives of the works commission of Solidarity say that if their demand is not met, a strike will be announced in the Rzeszow printing works, on 2 September. Talks are continuing.

Kostrzyn Strike Alert

LD312336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The unrest in Gorzow Voivodship has been increasing recently. The strike alert in the Kostrzyn paper mill continues. This is caused by the community's dissatisfaction with the manner in which rationing is being handled and by the acute shortages of supplies in Kostrzyn.

Miedzyrzecze Workers Protest

LD311638 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] A tense, conflict situation continues in eight agricultural enterprises in Miedzyrzecze. The workforce of the hydromelioration equipment and transportation enterprise, which serves the Gorzow and Zielona Gora Voivodships, began a sit-in strike this morning. However, the remaining field units failed to support this action. The Solidarity commission at the enterprise demands that the enterprise director should resign. Accussations made against the director, who has occupied his post for many years, have turned out to be groundless and the association [zjednoczenie] fails to see any justification for making personnel decisions. The enterprise's basic party organization is also of the same opinion.

A sit-in strike is one in which people pretend to work. The enterprise workforce does not even pretend it is working; however, it counts on being paid for lost hours and days.

TU CONSENTS TO PRICE RISE WITH COMPENSATION

LD312158 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Aug (PAP)--According to a communique (?issued) by "Solidarity's" plenipotentiary for the food market, Jan Rulewski, "Solidarity" has consented to the increase of prices of bread and other flour products under the condition the hike is matched by full compensation. The compensation is to allow for the price increase of all products containing grain-derived ingredients [words indistinct] such as cake, potato dumpling, bloodwurst, etc., as well as the increase in the cost of living due to higher payment for meals served at canteens.

The compensation, according to "Solidarity's" plenipotentiary, should in no way affect the wage fund nor other elements connected with the employees' remuneration, and it should be paid out also to crafts workers. On all matters which go against social justice, the union reserves to itself the right to propose changes within at least a month's time of the price rise and compensation going into effect.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON DUALITY OF SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT

LD312322 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Aug (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU today carries an extensive analysis of the idea of the workers' solidarity and how it is reflected in the Solidarity union. The PUWP daily wrote:

"An essential question is the problem of the union's social identity. It can be and it is solved by the social practice itself. However, already now the Solidarity's paradox and misfortune consists in the fact that this is a movement born out of the workers' rebellion and opposition to injustice and that in some milieus its social composition is psychologically and ideologically dominated by the intelligentsia and the middle class groups. The movement is internally contradictory.

"It is and it is not a trade union. It is a workers' movement as regards its tendency and origin, but it is not the workers who define its policy. In this union, constructive tendencies are opposed and countered by nihilistic and destructive currents. The essential duality of this social movement which chose the idea of solidarity as its guiding motto consists in all this.

"On the one hand, this is a movement of the renewal and an objectively progressive movement, the original initiator and the author of changes, and a movement which forces these changes to the advantage of all of us.

"On the other hand, in view of its ideological and social heterogeneity, this movement is conservative in many respects, cultivating all deformations in the hitherto social consciousness and obliterating the basic social divisions.

"The middle-class solidarity is a negation of the solidarity of the people. It is represented to a varied degree by some workers, white collar workers, intellectuals, and career activists of this movement. It is equally class in its content as the workers' solidarity, only its meaning is quite the opposite. It always takes the form of an abstract national bond because nationalism is the easiest way to unnoticeably instill the idea that there are and will always be better and worse people.

"This kind of solidarity is hostile to work because it aims at having without working and is based on a vision of society as the sum of interests.

"Both kinds of solidarity co-exist in one and the same union called Solidarity," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

KULTURA WEEKLY VIEWS GDANSK ACCORD ANNIVERSARY

LD311516 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Aug (PAP)--The KULTURA weekly published a front page comment on the first anniversary of the Gdansk agreement. Its author Jacek Maziarski says the year which has passed since August 1980 has not been wasted and the battle for the improvement of the republic has lost none of its impetus. He [words indistinct] the feeling of disappointment comes to surface now that we have found reality tougher than expected. We have thought the Gdansk agreement will let all our problems somehow solve themselves "by themselves." We underestimated the depth of the economic breakdown, the inertia of old structures and the intensity of discrepancies which cannot be removed by declarations of good will.

The correcting of the republic would not be a one-time shock. We have to do with a long process accompanied by strong conflicts involving important social forces of different interests. The striving for deep reforms and changes must cause increased tensions, stalemates and breakthroughs.

The agreements defined all the rules in the game. They introduced the principle of respecting realities, resignation from the argument of force and the duty to negotiate until agreement is reached.

These rules proved right in practice and lived through not a single test, [as received] KULTURA asserted.

We have now a stable basis which lets us think optimistically of the chances for the democratic reconstruction of the country. The [words indistinct] an authentic, independent union movement [words indistinct] in the entire public life. After the revival of [words indistinct], changes in the PUWP and other [words indistinct] can speak about a truly new system facilitating the formation, negotiation and agreement of differentiated social strivings.

The sum of changes that have taken place throughout the past twelve months means a new political quality. There is no return to old order far remote from human image of socialism. Now the only possible move is the move forward.

But Maziarski warned at the same time that there is a danger imminent in the present situation that can result from social impatience. "Unfortunately, in recent weeks we have had some examples of inconsiderate stirring up of emotions."

Dangerous are also illusions that a year since the August change in the alignment of forces occurred, that "a move unthinkable a year ago can be risked already. Nothing has changed in this respect--the field of manoeuvre is desperately narrow and the risk of a tragedy has not dimirished by any means," said KULTURA.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES INDUSTRIAL BRANCH TRADE UNIONS

AU311700 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Aug 81 p 2

[Report on speech by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 27 August Warsaw meeting of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions Consultative Commission]

[Text] Speaking during the meeting, W. Jaruzelski said that the government gives most serious consideration to the views, proposals and demands submitted by the Industrial Branch Trade Unions. The extensive materials submitted by the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions to explain the Branch Trade Unions' position on the country's problems, and on the trade union proposals concerning the solution of these problems, are under analysis in the appropriate departments.

The government values the Industrial Branch Trade Union movement because it sees in it a serious and constructive partner. Under the conditions of tension created by destructive elements, which through various actions continue to deflect the administration's attention from solving the most urgent problems, the activity of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions aimed at ensuring social peace and undisturbed work is of crucial importance.

Our society is acutely feeling the results of the crisis, and the government knows it. It is also natural that trade unions have to express the people's worries and demands, but trade union activity is more than that. Today it is necessary to say that the economy must be improved because only increased production activity and more material goods, especially in the sectors we regard as decisive, can help improve our living conditions. Without improvements in the economy all demands concerning the living standards will be useless.

This is why the position of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions and their initiatives presented at this meeting, and submitted in writing before the meeting, are now so valuable. Professing class traditions and safeguarding the working people's interests, the Industrial Branch Trade Unions help overcome economic difficulties and protect living standards.

The government will take consistent action to improve its cooperation with trade unions and to streamline the consultations with society on important decisions. The premier appealed to trade unions to help solve specific problems. It would be useful, he said, for the Industrial Branch Trade Unions to intensify their interest in agriculture's needs.

The trade unions operating within the trade network could help improve the system of distribution and rationing. The efforts of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions to improve the hygiene and safety of production work are also of crucial importance. The government greatly counts on the Industrial Branch Trade Unions' cooperation in preparing for the coming fall and winter season.

The country finds itself in a difficult period--in the face of a dangerous situation. We must make common efforts, the premier said, to mobilize public opinion in order to overcome these dangers. We count on help from trade unions and all the forces wishing for a calm and prosperous future of our fatherland.

BREAD SHORTAGES STILL FELT AFTER PRICE RISE

LD312380 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Despite the price rise there were difficulties with the procurement of bread again this morning. It was not very fresh and there was a limited assortment of it. There was a major shortage of rolls, rye bread and semiconfectionary bakery products. The director of the department which produces bread and cakes at WSS [Consumers' Cooperative] "Spolem" in Warsaw stated in an interview with a PAP journalist that the panic buying of bread continues. Some clients buy a dozen or so loaves at a time. Problems with bread have also emerged in many voivodship towns. Attempts to find it in shops in Lodz, for instance, were in vain. This was supposedly caused by too many orders. The Spolem agency assures us that there are sufficient reserves of raw materials for the production of bread. Let us hope that the panic buying of bread on Monday was caused mainly by shortages last Friday. Perhaps the intensity of buying will decrease during the week. However, irrespective of the development of the situation, the profitability of production with the present prices ought to encourage bakers from whom we are entitled to demand a better quality of bread.

FOOD COUNCIL DISCUSSES FOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

AU311654 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Aug 81 pp 1, 6

[Ryszard Bilski report: "Session of the Food Council--Discussion of Development Program Continues"]

[Text] The Food Council held a session under Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski on 26 August to discuss the tenets of the program for developing agriculture and food production in 1981-85 and the schedule for implementing the relevant resolutions adopted by the ninth party congress.

"Under the conditions of the country's total food self-sufficiency--that is, under the conditions of balanced foreign trade in food--the per capita consumption of meat will not exceed 65 kg in 1985. Greater consumption would be possible if the supplies of mineral fertilizers and plant protection chemicals were increased." This is a crucial passage from the draft program.

If we were to appraise that program from the angle of 65 kg of meat per capita, then we would have to see it as a minimum program of little ambition, some speakers from the floor asserted. T. Hunek said that targets of that sort are out of tune with social expectations. However, if we take into consideration our reality and our present difficult conditions as well as the planned achievement of food self-sufficiency, as envisaged by the program, our evaluation of it cannot be so negative.

Without professing whether 65 kg is much or little under conditions of increased supplies of milk, butter and other foodstuffs (as envisaged by the program), the session pointed out that in 1973-74 we had precisely such a level of consumption.

It is the view of the Department of Chemistry that no alternative presented by the program is feasible because it is impossible to guarantee the desirable supplies of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals. This statement was rather determined and elicited a sharp opposition on the part of most of the Food Council members.

The overriding nature of the aim to provide all the food for the nation makes it necessary to change that view and to take the necessary action (including the necessary hard currency expenditure) to ensure the chemical supplies needed for agriculture.

The discussion at the session was rather specialist in nature, but there were many general observations. Some of them were:

Prof Jozef Okuniewski said that the lack of instructions on how to implement the program ("we know what to do, but we do not know how to do it") is its defect. Many speakers from the floor said that the market and the possibility for freely buying farm production means will determine the success of the program. Today, when there is a lack of everything, the rural areas continue to curb production and supplies.

The session stressed that the implementation of the program now under consideration must be maximally related to the effort to tap production reserves.

These reserves can be tapped, Prof Ryszard Manteuffel said, by improving cultivation techniques and by operating the equipment rotting among...nettles because of the lack of spare parts.

The next version of the program, Dr Wieslaw Mlynarczyk said, should supply the answer to the question about the reasons for our failures to date. We have always known what to do, but we have never attained our objectives. Why?

Deputy Premier R. Malinowski stressed that further work on the program (it will be completed next month) should pay greater attention to problems of implementation. The program should be a clear document that all our people should be able to understand, and not only the farmers and specialists. It should take into account the fact that our economy will operate along new, reformed lines as of next year.

The session decided that three alternatives of the program will be drawn up at the same time. Prof Dyzma Galaj, Prof Jozef Okuniewski and Prof Augustyn Wos undertook to complete this task.

The final version of the program will be presented to the Sejm this year.

WARSAW REPORTS 'DIFFICULT' MEDICAL SUPPLY SITUATION

LD311830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The situation as regards supplies of medicines is becoming increasingly difficult. As a result of the curtailment of output, shortages of raw and other materials may deteriorate further in the fourth quarter.

Until the end of the year the pharmaceutical industry will be short Z300 million in hard currency for indispensible purchases. This situation calls for the application of effective remedies. These are--as was learned by a PAP journalist--the decisions adopted by the Anticrisis Operational Staff which met with Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski as chairman.

The staff recognized that absolute priority must be granted to the problem of medicines and personal hygiene preparations. That is why the indispensible hard currency will be allocated to the pharmaceutical industry and the minister of foreign trade was instructed to take steps required to ensure the necessary purchases.

At the same time it was decided that all hard currency acquired by POLFA [Polish Pharmaceuticals Company] will remain at the disposal of the minister of the chemical and light industry, who will be able to use it for the purchase of indispensible raw materials and component parts needed for the production of medicines.

Some of the hard currency from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare will also be earmarked for this purpose. The items which must not be in short supply in the medical service include--in addition to medicines--also ECG register papers, x-ray films and surgical plaster. It was decided that in addition to hard currency the pharmaceutical industry will also have guaranteed supplies of electricity and coal. The Anticrisis Staff also adopted decisions ensuring the supplies of means indispensible for the functioning of health service centers and for the delivery of construction materials required for repairs in hospitals and other health service buildings.

SUWALKI ALCOHOL, CIGARETTE COUPONS INVALIDATED

LD311409 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The Suwalki voivoda has invalidated, effective today, the coupons for alcohol and cigarettes. Indeed, the local printing works printed more coupons than agreed upon by rationing regulations. All of these coupons were circulated and these articles were sold out earlier than anticipated. As a result, many coupons bearers were not able to buy any cigarettes or alcohol. The Suwalki regional prosecutor's office is investigating this affair.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENTERPRISE SELF-GOVERNMENT MEETS

LD010617 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The subcommittee for draft bills on state enterprises and on the workforce self-government met in the Sejm yesterday.

Many additional observations were submitted at the meeting. For instance, members of the Solidarity delegation have underlined the need for a more detailed formulation of the criteria on the basis of which some of the enterprises would be included in the group of enterprises of fundamental interest for the economy. The range of their independence would be limited. The question of who is to form the committees which would determine the precepts by which the managers would be elected was also raised.

Representatives of the Autonomous Trade Unions demanded that the new bill finally explain the proprietary relations. On the other hand, members of Industrial Branch Trade Unions supported a clear division between organs of the enterprises and those of self-government. This was endorsed by the representatives of the leading personnel union.

However, many proposals and observations proved no longer applicable after the speech made by the government plenipotentiary for economic reform, Wladyslaw Baka, who suggested a return to the concept of two modes for the appointment of managers; that is, by founding organs and through election by the self-government. It has been decided that the subcommittee should continue its work and later submit its conclusions to the relevant Sejm committees.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS VETERANS' MEETING IN WARSAW

LD010549 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Former soldiers who took part in battles against the Hitlerite invader in 1939 met today on the eve of the outbreak of World War II at the Polish Army Museum in Warsaw.

Premier and Minister of National Defense Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and Chairman of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy Wlodzimierz Sokorski took part in the ceremonial meeting. Participants received medals for participation in the 1939 defensive war.

TRYBUNA LUDU DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF 'SOCIAL FRINGE'

AU311616 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Aug 81 p 4

[Jerzy Olszewski report: "Persons From the Fringe: A Deviation From the Social Norm"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE NOTION "SOCIAL FRINGE," USED SO FREQUENTLY, IS UNSUITABLE FOR AN UNEQUIVOCAL INTERPRETATION EITHER IN A LEGAL, STATISTICAL, MORAL, OR JOURNALISTIC SENSE. IT IS A PHENOMENON AND NOT A SPECIFIC GROUP OF PEOPLE WHO WANT TO LIVE IN A DIFFERENT WAY FROM THAT PRESCRIBED BY MORALITY AND THE LAW.

Lt Col Henryk Nowaczyk, senior inspector in the Prevention Bureau under the chief command of the Citizens' Militia, to whom we spoke, said that IN THE COUNTRY THERE WERE 50,000 PERSONS WHO LIVED BY SPONGING ON OTHERS. But, he added, that figure could safely be multiplied by two. Our files only encompass persons who have collided with the law. ANOTHER STAFF MEMBER OF THE PREVENTION BUREAU ADDED THAT THE SAID FIGURE MULTIPLIED BY THREE WOULD BE CLOSER TO THE TRUTH. This is possible. The militia has on file 8,000 avowed drug addicts and 13,000 prostitutes, and it is known that the number of women playing the harlot occasionally is much larger. The multipliers 2 or 3 are certainly not exaggerated in both cases. Thieves, black market dealers, unlicensed dealers, smugglers and gamblers supplement that choice company. THEY WOULD MAKE UP A TOTAL OF SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSANDS OF FIT ADULTS SHUNNING WORK LIKE HELL. Those people live at public expense. We work for them.

No country in the world is free from the painful phenomenon of the social fringe. At the moment, Poland does not particularly distinguish itself in this respect. Using sports terms, one could say that we are average in Europe. However, the development trends in the negative sense of the term qualify us, unfortunately, for being among the world's front ranking countries.

IN 1980, SOME 36 PERCENT OF ALL CRIMINAL OFFENCES WERE COMMITTED BY PERSONS IN A STATE OF INTOXICATION. That share amounts to 77 percent of all manslaughter, 88 percent of brawls and bitings, and more than 82 percent of rapes. More than 50 percent of criminal cases examined by collegiums were connected with the abuse of alcohol. Offences and crimes are being committed by drunkards or half drunks. Sobering stations occasionally are overcrowded. Last year the number of persons who spent some time at sobering stations or in jail totaled nearly 500,000.

There are various forms of opposing the growing phenomenon of lawlessness. The militia primarily practices systematic reconnaissance in criminal circles. That is a starting point both for preventive actions and intervention.

WARSAW REPORTS KANIA, JARUZELSKI, YEPISHEV MEETING

LD312122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, today received Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, who is paying a visit to Poland.

Directions of further deepening the brotherhood-in-arms between the Polish People's Army and the Soviet Army were discussed. It was emphasized that the Polish People's Republic was a permanent link in the Warsaw Pact, the defensive might of which constitutes an unfailing guarantee of national security and sovereignty of socialist countries and their borders and of a lasting peace on the continent of Europe.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FRENCH COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

AU272012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Aug (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, received on August 27 Maxim Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the French Communist Party, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The guest conveyed a message to Nicolae Ceausescu from George Marchais, secretary-general of the French Communist Party.

During the talk, satisfaction was expressed at the good relations established between the RCP and the FCP, and stress was laid on the joint determination to take further action for the amplification of the relations between the two parties.

Opinions were also exchanged on questions of the current international political situation.

It was considered by common agreement that it was more necessary than ever for the communist parties, the other political parties, all the progressive forces, world public opinion to rally their efforts for lessening international tension, for politically settling, through negotiations, the states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world, all the problems facing mankind.

In this framework, emphasis was placed on the need for firm actions to be taken for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, which should lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe. Particular stress was laid on the fact that, under the circumstances, tangible measures of military disengagement, of disarmament should be taken, without which detente, security and peace in Europe could not be conceived. At the same time, the necessity was underlined of halting the arms race, of hindering the deployment of new nuclear missiles and weapons on the European Continent just as in the whole world, as well as of stopping the production of the neutron warhead.

The joint will was reiterated to continually develop the dialogue between the RCP and the FCP [French Communist Party], in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, with emphasis on the importance of expanding the cooperation among the communist parties, the socialist, social-democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere in the struggle for attaining the peoples' ideals of peace, security and independence, of progress and welfare.

The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

GREECE'S MAVROS VISITS AT INVITATION OF RCP

Arrival Met by Cazacu

AU271937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Aug (AGERPRES)--Yeoryious Mavros, leader of the [Union of Democratic Center] Party of Greece, arrived in Bucharest on August 27 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The guest was welcomed by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by party activists. [as received] Present was (Elie Klis), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Hellenic Republic in Bucharest.

Ceausescu Receives Mavros

AU282015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 28, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received Yeoryious Mavros, leader of the Union of the Democratic Center Party of Greece, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of CC of RCP.

The two sides informed each other of the activity and concerns of the two parties, exchanged views on current questions of international life. In that framework, they highlighted the positive evolution of the relations o. freindship between the RCP and the Democratic Center Party of Greece, between Romania and Greece, on a political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural planes, as well as in other domains.

The exchange of views regarding international questions brought to the fore the concern of the two parties over the solving of the complex issues confronting mankind at present, over the political, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and war existing in various zones of the globe, the establishment of new-type interstate relations grounded on the principles of national independence and soveriegnty. Equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to the use or threat of force.

As for the situation in Europe, they pointed to the significance of a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting so that it should contribute to the integral translation into fact of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, pave the way towards the adoption of concrete measures for achieving an unhampered cooperation, lay the foundations of the organization of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament on the continent. The two sides emphasized the importance the establishment of broad relations of cooperation among the states in the Balkans, the turning of this region into a zone of peace, good neighbourhood, confidence and bi- and multilateral cooperation have for the cause of European security. Likewise, the sides highlighted the need for concrete measures of military disengagement, of disarmament, for preventing the deployment of further new missiles and nuclear weapons, for halting the manufacture of neutron warheads, cutting down military expenditures, as well as the significance of the liquidation of underdevelopment and of the establishment of a new international economic order, that should lead to the building of a more just and better world.

The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Mavros Departs

AU291407 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0923 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Aug (AGERPRES)--Yeoryios Mavros, leader of the Union of the Democratic Center Party of Greece, who visited Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, left Bucharest on August 29. The guest was saluted at the airport by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

VERDET SENDS CABLE TO BULGARIA ON STAMENOV DEATH

AU281945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Aug (AGERPRES)--Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania, sent Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a telegram whereby he offers sincere condolences on the death of Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, minister of metallurgy and mineral resources.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD GREETS CEAUSESCU ON NATIONAL DAY

AU271211 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] To his Excellency Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On the happy occasion of your liberation anniversary, I take great pleasure in conveying to your excellency and to the friendly Romanian people sincere congratulations and warm greetings on behalf of the Syrian Arab people and myself, as well as best wishes for personal health and happiness, and for continuous prosperity and new successes to your people.

At the same time, I want to express my conviction that our bilateral relations will further develop and prosper, for the benefit of our peoples and in the interests of international peace and security.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad

SYRIAN EUPHRATES DAM MINISTER AL-KHAYIR VISITS

Oprea Meets Al-Khayir

AU291414 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 29, Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister received Yahya al-Khayir, minister of the Euphrates Dam of the Syrian Arab Republic, now paying a visit to Romania. They examined the way in which the works for irrigations and drainings are carried on by Romanian specialists in Ar-Raqqah zone, according to the top summit covenanted understandings, as well as the possibilities to expand the actions of cooperation in this domain between Romania and Syria.

Miculescu Receives Syrian

AU291915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Aug (AGERPRES)--A delegation of experts from the Syrian Arab Republic led by Yahya al-Khayir, minister of the Euphrates Dam, paid a working visit to Romania at the invitation of the minister of agriculture and food industry. The delegation was received by Angelo Miculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry. Questions were approached of the water regulation system in the Ar-Raqqah Zone in Syria, works made with the participation of Romanian experts. Likewise, the possibilities were analyzed of expanding the actions of cooperation between Romania and Syria in the field of land amelioration operations.

ANDREI RECEIVES IRISH FIANNA FAIL DELEGATION

AU281839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 28, Stefan Andrei, received the delegation of the Fianna Fail--the Republican Party of Ireland now visiting Romania at the invitation of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council.

The development prospects of the bilateral Romanian-Irish relations were examined on the occasion, and opinions were exchanged on current questions of the international life. Special attention was paid to the need for resuming and consolidating the policy of detente, for deepening the process of building security and developing cooperation in Europe on multiple planes. In this context everything possible must be done for a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting which is meant to stimulate the translation into fact of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, decide the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, ensure the continuity of the multilateral process initiated by the all-European conference.

ELENA CEAUSESCU RECEIVES TWO ITALIAN VISITORS

Research Scientist

AU281905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 28, Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Eng., first deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, received Prof. Ernesto Quagliarello, president of the National Council of Research of Italy, who paid a visit to Romania.

The interview, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, occasioned a useful exchange of opinions regarding current and future concerns in the field of scientific research and technological development in Romania and Italy.

The good results were highlighted scored within the collaboration between the Romanian and Italian scientists, between specialized institutions in the two countries. It was considered that possibilities existed of further developing collaboration in important domains such as the new sources of energy, the superior capitalization of raw materials, agriculture and health.

Longo's Widow

AU271849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Aug (AGERPRES)--Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, received on August 27 Bruna Conti Longo, wife of the late president of the Italian Communist Party.

Bruna Conti Longo expresses her gratitude for having been invited to visit Romania, to directly get acquainted with the Romanian people's achievements.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of collaboration and solidarity, of mutual esteem and respect established between the RCP and the Italian Communist Party.

MOROCCO'S ABDALLAH IBRAHIM VISITS WITH RCP

Ceausescu Meets Ibrahim

AU271946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 27, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, received Abdallah Ibrahim, secretary-general of Union National des Forces Populaire [UNFP] of Morocco, who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the talks conducted on the occasion the good relations were highlighted between the RCP and the UNFP and the wish was expressed to further expand and diversify them.

Aspects were also approached of the international political life. It was stressed that the current international situation called for all peoples' intensified efforts for improving the world political climate, for resuming and consolidating the policy of detente, collaboration and respect for national independence, for solving the states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world by political means, through negotiations, the recourse to the use or threat of force being avoided. In this framework, the importance was brought to the fore of a global solution in the Middle East conducive to Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war, to the resolution of the Palestinian people's question, inclusive of the setting up of an independent Palestinian state, to the ensurance of the independence and sovereignty of all the states in the area.

Emphasis was placed on the need to strengthen collaboration among all political parties, progressive and democratic forces, to enhance the role the peoples and world public opinion play in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for peace, detente and collaboration among all the nations of the world.

Both sides stressed the importance of eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order providing for the free and self-reliant development of each nation on the road of economic and social progress.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Ibrahim Departs

AU291416 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Aug (AGERPRES)--Abdullah Ibrahim, secretary general of the Union Nationale des Forces Populaires of Morocco, who visited Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, left Bucharest on August 29. On leaving the guest was saluted by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT, GUESTS OF GNA

Report on Arrival

AU271943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Aug (AGERPRES)--A Japanese parliamentary delegation, led by Ganri Yamashita, president of the Steering Committee of the Proceedings of the Japanese Diet, arrived in Bucharest on August 27 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

Andrei Receives Japanese

AU281900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Aug (AGERPRES)--The Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei received on August 28 the Japanese parliamentary delegation led by Ganri Yamashita, president of the Steering Committee of the Proceedings of the Japanese Diet now visiting Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

During the interview questions were approached concerning the Romanian-Japanese relations on various planes, the mutual wish being expressed to further act for the expansion and diversification of the relations of cooperation and economic collaboration, for the broadening of commercial exchanges between the two countries.

Aspects of the international political life were also approached with emphasis on the need for all states and parliaments to intensify their actions for the establishment of a climate of confidence and peace in the world, for tangible measures of nuclear disarmament.

Meeting With Giosan

AU282018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Aug (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] of Romania, had an interview on August 28 with the Japanese parliamentary delegation, led by Ganri Yamashita, president of the Steering Committee of the Proceedings of the Japanese Diet, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the GNA.

Experience was exchanged on the occasion on the activity of the two legislative forums. Both sides expressed the wish to deepen and diversify the relations between the two parliaments on multiple planes in the interests of the Romanian and Japanese peoples, of the expansion of the relations between the two countries. Stress was laid on the role of parliaments and parliamentarians in the general context of the concerns for improving the world political climate, for intensifying the process of detente, for settling the states of conflict in the world through negotiations.

The interview was attended by Yuzuru Murakami, Japan's ambassador in Bucharest.

The bureau of the Grand National Assembly gave a dinner in honour of the guests.

CHILEAN SOCIALIST LEADER ALMEYDA VISITS

Ceausescu Receives Almeyda

AU282021 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Aug (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on August 28 Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary-general of the Socialist Party of Chile, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The interview was attended by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. The guest was highly appreciative of the remarkable successes the Romanian people have scored under the leadership of the RCP, of Romania's foreign policy. Likewise, Clodomiro Almeyda warmly thanked the RCP general secretary, the communists and the entire Romanian people for their political and material support to the Chilean socialists, to the other progressive and democratic forces in Chile that struggle for the reestablishment of the vital rights and democratic freedoms of the working people in Chile, for a free and independent development of the Chilean nation.

Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the solidarity of the communists, of the entire Romanian people with the revolutionary and democratic forces, with all the progressive forces in Chile that fight against imperialism, for democratic freedoms, independence, peace and progress.

During the talk views were exchanged on current and future concerns of the RCP and of the Socialist Party of Chile. In that context reference was made to the good relations existing between the RCP and the Socialist Party of Chile, a joint wish being expressed to expand and deepen them.

Opinions were exchanged on current international questions. It was considered that under the current complex international circumstances further action must be taken for improving the world political climate, for resuming and continuing the policy of detente, collaboration and respect for national independence. In that connection the importance was stressed of strengthening the unity of action and the collaboration among the revolutionary, progressive and anti-imperialist forces--both nationally and internationally--in the struggle for a policy of peace and social progress, for democratic transformations, for a new international economic and political order, for tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place.

The interview proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Report on Departure

AU311155 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Aug (AGERPRES)--Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary general of the Socialist Party of Chile, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, left Bucharest on August 31.

The guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

ARGENTINE COMMUNIST LEADER VISITS BUCHAREST

Fava's Arrival

AU271846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 27, in response to an invitation extended by the CC of the RCP, the general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina, Athos Fava, arrived in Bucharest, to pay a visit to Romania.

The guest was welcomed on his arrival at the Otopeni Airport by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Cazacu Receives Fava

AU291916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Aug (AGERPRES)--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with Athos Fava, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Argentina, who pays a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. During the talks the good relations were highlighted of collaboration and militant solidarity established between the RCP and the Communist Party of Argentina, between the two countries and peoples. They also informed each other of the current and future activity and concerns of the two parties as well as of aspects of the international political life.

PAKISTANI OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT, SIGNS PROTOCOL

AU271940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Aug (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, led by A.R. Khan, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Industries, paid a fact-finding visit to Romania over August 22-27. On the occasion they conducted talks at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and saw round farm units and units belonging to the food industry. A memorandum was signed at the end of the visit that stipulates possibilities of cooperation in agriculture and food industry.

NIGERIAN NATIONAL PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU261852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Aug (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the National Party of Nigeria, led by Alhaji Suleiman Takuma, national secretary of the party, paid a visit to Romania over August 18-26 at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The delegation were received by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania. During their Romanian visit the delegation had talks at the CC of the RCP, the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council, the Committee for People's Councils Affairs, the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms, the Prahova County Committee of the RCP. The delegation also attended the festivities arranged in Bucharest to mark August 23. They saw round economic units and sociocultural establishments. The Nigerian guests left Bucharest on August 26. At the airport they were seen off by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

ZAMBIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS, GUESTS OF GNA

Burtica Receives Delegation

AU311156 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Aug (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, Romanian [deputy] prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview on August 31 with the delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia, led by Robinson Nabulyato, speaker of the National Assembly. Aspects were approached of the Romanian-Zambian cooperation in fields of mutual interests. Fresh ways and means were brought to the fore of expanding and diversifying commercial exchanges in keeping with the understandings covenanted during the summit meetings.

Ceausescu Receives Zambians

AU311830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 31, president Nicolae Ceausescu received the delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia, led by Robinson Nabulyato, speaker of the assembly, that paid a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the good Romanian-Zambian relations of friendship and collaboration that witnessed an ever ascending course and covered ever more domains of activity. The conviction was expressed that those relations would further expand and diversify on a political, economic, technical and scientific plane, just as in other domains of joint interest on the basis of the understanding covenanted during the top-level dialogue in Bucharest and Lusaka. In that context the role was stressed of the Romanian and Zambian parliamentarians in deepening the Romanian-Zambian relations, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in Europe, in Africa and the world over.

Views were also exchanged on current international questions. During the talks the need was highlighted for action towards preventing the deterioration of the world climate, solving by political means, by negotiations, the states of conflict and tension existing in various parts of the world, halting the arms race and reducing military expenditures, resuming and strengthening the course towards detente, peace and independence.

In that context the significance was highlighted of the struggle for Namibia's independence, against the aggressive racist policy promoted by the minority government of South Africa. The fact was also stressed that the interests of peace and detente required the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, the strengthening of the collaboration and solidarity of the developing countries for a better capitalization of the possibilities they have, for their enhanced contribution to the struggle against the imperialist policy of force and dictate, for the promotion of interstate relations of equality, of respect for national independence, of each people's right to shape its destiny as it wishes.

SCINTEIA CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION

AU280942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0918 GMT 28 Aug 81

["An End Should Be Put to the Pretoria Racists' Aggressive Acts"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Aug (AGERPRES)--Under this headline, SCINTEIA of August 28 publishes an article that reads among another things: The Romanian public opinion, alongside the peoples everywhere, firmly condemns the fresh aggressive acts of the South African Republic against Angola.

These acts are even more alarming as they occur only a few days before the special session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia (September 3) which aims at intensifying the general efforts towards speeding up the process meant to lead to the attainment of the Namibian people's aspirations after freedom and independence.

The Romanian people, inspired by strong feelings of friendship and solidarity with the fight of the African peoples, and of the peoples everywhere for freedom and independence, in the spirit of its policy of peace, independence and international security, which firmly opposes any displays of the policy of force, resolutely demands that the South African troops be urgently withdrawn from Angola's territory, that an immediate end be put to all attacks against Angola, that the independence, sovereignty and national integrity of the African state be observed. In this spirit, President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted: "We firmly condemn the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, the aggressive actions of the South African Republic against the neighbouring states.

"We take action for the absolute liquidation of any forms of domination and oppression, of immixture in other peoples' affairs". Our country considers that at present, the whole international community should take energetic action, pass to firm and consistent measures apt to stop the reiteration of any aggressive acts such as those the Angolan people has fallen victim to.

At the same time, the Romanian people, who has permanently expressed its militant solidarity with the just cause of the Namibian people, reasserts its full support to the latter's heroic fight, for the sacred right to self-reliantly decide its destinies, to develop freely and independently.

The democratic and progressive forces in the whole world are on the side of the Angolan people, of the Namibian people, and resolutely condemn the fresh aggressive acts of the South African racists. The Romanian people is firmly convinced that no terrorist acts and aggressive actions can prolong the days of colonnial and racist domination, that no force can hinder the peoples' aspirations after independence and progress, and that eventually the cause of freedom shall triumph on the African Continent.

CEAUSESCU CABLES CONDOLENCES TO IRAN OVER DEATHS

AU311554 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu sent the following message to the Provisional Presidential Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

On the assassination of President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mohammad Ali Raja'i and of Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself I want to convey to you sincere condolences and our feelings of compassion to the bereaved families.

EGYPTIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER MEETS OFFICIALS

Verdet Receives Zaki

AU312002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Aug (AGERPRES)--Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania, received on August 31 Taha Zaki, minister of industry and natural resources of the Arab Republic of Egypt, now visiting Romania.

Possibilities were discussed for further developing the economic collaboration between the two countries.

The interview was attended by Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry.

Talks With Ceausescu

AU312014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 31, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Taha Zaki, minister of industry and mining of the Arab Republic of Egypt, now paying a visit to Romania.

The Egyptian minister said that he was particularly honoured to convey to Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and most cordial wishes of good health and happiness on behalf of President Anwar as-Sadat, of the Egyptian Government and people.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that warm greetings, as well as best wishes for progress and prosperity, be conveyed to President Anwar as-Sadat, to the Egyptian Government and friendly people.

During the talks satisfaction was expressed at the good relations between Romania and Egypt which witness fruitful development on multiple planes, based on the important measures established during the summit meetings in Bucharest and Cairo. Premises were considered to ensure the further expansion of the Romanian-Egyptian economic cooperation, inclusive of the building of joint companies in various fields of activity.

Current international questions being approached, the necessity was stressed to resume and continue the policy of detente, peace and respect for national independence, to settle the states of tension and conflict by political means, by negotiations, to establish a climate of security and broad collaboration among all the world peoples.

CAZACU CONFERS WITH PCE SECRETARY MONTERO

AU311835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 31, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Spain, now in Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

On the occasion information was exchanged on the concerns of the two parties, both sides expressing satisfaction at the ascending course of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and Communist Party of Spain that develop in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect.

Current international questions were also approached during the interview.

The talks proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

TROFIN RECEIVES GREEK OIL FIRM PRESIDENT

AU311834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Aug (AGERPRES)--Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and minister of mining, oil and geology, received Prof Dr Kiriakos Zakos, president of the "Public Petroleum Corporation of Greece" firm of Athens. Examined was the stage of the cooperative relations between the relevant Romanian organizations and the Greek firm in geological research, drilling, oil and gas exploitation, stress being laid, in the general context of the good economic relations that exist between the two countries, on possibilities for developing this cooperation.

MALITA ADDRESSES LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

AU291918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Aug (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor during the closing meeting of the tenth session of the UN Law of the Sea Conference, the Romanian chief delegate Ambassador Mircea Malita, was appreciative of the efforts made during the current session with a view to consolidating the text of the convention and finding formulae in long-negotiated domains such as that of delimitating maritime spaces. The settlement of the delimitation questions on the basis of the principles of equity, with the states accord, in light of the international law, is in accordance with the requirements of the development of collaboration and confidence among peoples.

Likewise, the Romanian chief delegate pointed out that the way in which the conference decided to officialize the text would allow, on the basis of the programme adopted, the continuation of effective negotiations on all the pending questions, thus facilitating an agreement upon solutions acceptable for all states.

The Romanian delegation, the speaker went on, consider that the next session will have to ensure the settlement of questions of vital interest, insufficiently negotiated at the previous session just as at the current session.

Before the convention is adopted attention must be paid to improving the current text so that the access of the geographically disadvantaged countries--lying in regions or sub-regions poor in biological resources--to fishing zones be ensured just as the explicit recognition of the riparian states' right to demand authorization or a notification in advance regarding the passage of foreign military ships through their territorial sea, the sanctioning of the states' right to make reserves to the convention.

The Romanian delegation believe that through effective negotiations we will be able to properly solve these questions so that the next convention should harmonize the legitimate interests of all states in the economic field and security with the requirements of international cooperation.

AGERPRES REPORTS SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU271133 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Aug (AGERPRES)--The present potential of the Romanian economy, the growth rates stipulated for the 1981-1982 period make room for absolute increases of the per capita national income, apt to reduce the gap between Romania and the economically developed countries. Thus the national income total growth stipulated for the last year of the present quinquennium, as compared to the 1976-1980 quinquennium, is in excess of 211 billion lei--by 1.36 times larger. Consequently the per capita national income will go up from over 23,000 lei in 1980 to some 31,000 lei in 1985, this meaning an annual average growth of some 1,580 lei. In view of attaining this target a wide perspective conception regarding the accentuation of the intensive factors of the economic and social development is consistently promoted.

One percent average growth of the global industrial production should result in a 1.15 percent average growth of the next production.

Romania's getting closer to the economically developed countries will be achieved mainly by developing such a structure of the processing industry that the highly technical branches and subbranches that incorporate first of all complex labour may be represented adequately. Simultaneously with a limitation and even reduction of certain energy guzzling productions, the peak subbranches will note rates twice to threefold higher than the average at the level of industry. Within the machine-building industry, setting out from the 47 special programmes by products, the annual average rates will be 20 percent in electronics, 18 percent in fine mechanics, 19 percent in the machine-tools industry. In chemistry 15 to 24 percent rates will be marked in the sectors producing synthetic rubber and macromolecular products, chemical fibres and yarn, medicine, cosmetics, etc.

Another domain that is to make a decisive contribution to the economic and social progress is agriculture, whose production will come substantially closer to those attained by the countries with intensive agricultures.

Taking into account the greater possibilities of the national economy, the five-year plan places special emphasis on the development of the foreign trade, whose growth rate is to leave behind the growth rate of the national income. While the total volume of exchanges with foreign countries will be increased at a 11.9 percent annual rate, exports will go up at a 15.7 percent annual rate.

TANJUG COMMENTARY ON 'NEW PURGES' IN ALBANIA

AU311931 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1145 GMT 28 Aug 81

["New Purges in Albania" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Albanian radio has recently been broadcasting an article on the class struggle stressing its particular importance for the "development of the revolution."

The article also let it be known that at this moment a new front of purges is open in Albania. Formulations stated in this article have already been encountered in the Albanian information media whenever behind them were purges of which there were many in the postwar development of this country, that is the purges which went on virtually continuously in lesser and bigger waves. Enver Hoxha's purges directed against those who oppose his vision of Albania and the world frequently included top party, government and military officials, as well as thousands of other people.

In the period between 1973 and 1975 eight top leaders were removed and all members of the government were dismissed except for the premier and the minister of the interior. Subsequently ZERI I POPULLIT confirmed that during the three year purges in the country whose population at the time totalled some two million inhabitants, 30,000 "bureaucrats" were "eliminated".

Radio Tirana says in its latest broadcast that this will continue until the completion of the building of the socialist society, until communism. The official radio calls this the class struggle seen, of course, from Enver Hoxha's point of view, and this, as already well-known, most often boils down to liquidations, including executions and deportations to special concentration camps in order to "re-educate" and keep under control the people deported there.

Such practice has been in a way made legal also by a special regulations adopted by the Albanian Assembly a year and a half ago which provides for the possibility of a three-member commission, formed on the state level, to adopt definitive decisions on banishment of people to certain places, that is, to concentration camps. The possibility of banishment, that is, of deportation to camps, applies to all those considered suspicious, but also to their relatives and acquaintances and even neighbours, as it is explicitly cited in the Albanian regulation.

This is what in the mentioned commentary of Radio Tirana is called class struggle which, as defined in theory and proven in practice, is an existing reality in all societies. However, in Albania the class struggle is a pretext for reprisals and deportation to concentration camps with the aim of "thwarting" the intentions of "class enemies", and this means of those who do not agree with the regime of Enver Hoxha and his group. Radio Tirana now describes as "class enemies" those who have intentions and are attempting to "regain power and privileges and all lost class prerogatives".

The radio station, however, does not elaborate what kind of attempts these were and what intentions, but it is clear from this that some people in the present purges have been declared precisely to be as such and that was enough for them to be liquidated or, which is a milder form, deported to concentration camps in which over the past decades some Yugoslavs and other "suspicious" foreigners also perished.

Explaining why all this is being done, Radio Tirana states that it is a fact that in all spheres of life "there remain stains of capitalist society, remnants of the old tradition, customs, instances of alien ideology which for a lengthier time live in the consciousness of the people". Enver Hoxha resolutely fought and fights against this so he even "warred" with God and tore down 2,000 mosques and churches and banned all religious activities.

Finally, the Radio Tirana commentary also says that class struggle (in Enver Hoxha's interpretation) is in the function of the struggle for independence, particularly due to the "surroundings" of the country and also due to the activity of internal and external enemies.

In fact, Enver Hoxha endeavours to encase his country within a shell of his ideological ossification and to prevent the Albanian people from learning what is happening elsewhere and how others are living, for which reasons the Albanians not only do not travel abroad, but must have special licences for going from one place to another within their own country.

In this context, the question imposes itself of how were Albanian professors treated on returning to Albania from Pristina where for Enver Hoxha they conscientiously carried out the task given to them by their central in Tirana. It seems that they returned from Yugoslavia with positive impressions concerning the Yugoslav system and the life of their colleagues in Pristina and the people in general. Were not some of them accidentally sent, because of these impressions, to well-known places--concentration camps--where Albanian citizens are "re-educated"?

Their fate would be only one example of unfortunately so many similar examples in Enver Hoxha's Albania. It is true that Radio Tirana insists in the article on the importance of preserving the unity of people, but through a class struggle, "revolutionary activity" and the implementation of the party "general line". And this, as already shown in practice, means liquidations and deportations to concentration camps in order to achieve, according to Radio Tirana, "the Marxist-Leninist teaching taking deep roots in masses".

BELGRADE COMMENTS ON STRUGGLE IN IRANIAN REVOLUTION

AU311847 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Bojan Dimitrijevic commentary]

[Text] Transmitting an announcement of the Iranian Presidential Council, the PARS News Agency reports that Iranian President Mohammad Ali Raja'i and Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar were killed by the explosion, at least 15 people were wounded and several passersby were injured outside the building in which the president and the prime minister held talks with their associates. This morning the last remains of Raja'i and Bahonar were laid to rest at the Tehran Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery. The provisional Presidential Council, which assumed the duties of the president, has proclaimed a 5-day national mourning period. The Presidential Council has accused the fifth column, the lackeys of imperialism, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, the leftists and the rightists in the country and the United States of having caused the death of Prime Minister Bahonar and President Raja'i.

Members of the Mojahedine-e Khalq Muslim leftist organization have assumed responsibility for the assassination. However, Mas'ud Raja'i, leader of that organization who is in exile in Paris, has said that he does not believe that members of his party did it, and that he has not been informed about that. Bani-Sadr, former Iranian president who is also in exile in Paris, has called on the Iranian people--as he put it--to take power in the country in their own hands and form a new government. In his statement to REUTERS by telephone, Bani-Sadr said that the Iranians should not allow a continuation of the dangerous crisis in the country. Bojan Dimitrijevic discusses this event.

Yesterday's attack cut down two of the most important personages of the present regime, the former prime minister and new president of the republic, Raja'i, and the new prime minister and party leader, Bahonar. This attack follows the attack of less than 2 months ago in which some 70 leaders of the ruling Islamic Republican Party, including party leader Beheshti, died.

The Mojahedine-e Khalq organization has assumed responsibility for both attacks. That organization energetically participated in the overthrow of the shah's regime, and its leader, Raja'i, recently fled to Paris together with Bani-Sadr, while at the same time its members are being subjected to furious persecution and, if captured, are shot imemdiately. The world press calls that organiztion leftist, but that is relative in the present situation in Iran in view of the fact that the pro-Soviet Tudeh Party, which has been persecuted until now, supports the present ruling party and regime even though it is itself not recognized.

The flywheel of disagreements, intolerance, mutual settling of accounts and bloody revenge struggle among the movements which jointly overthrew the shah's regime is quickening its turns and is becoming increasingly merciless and cruel, and thereby jeopardizing the very foundations of the revolution which the quarreling camps jointly carried out. Considered from a historical viewpoint, that is nothing new. The Iranian Islamic revolution will continue to be recorded as an exceptionally significant event of our period because it brought down a regime that relied on a strong army and police and built a secular society of modern capitalism within the framework of a feudal structure. At the same time, that regime was the most reliable bastion of a big power in a wider region around Iran. All those who partipated in that revolution knew what they did not want, but when they once won they appeared as though they did not know what they wanted.

Imam Khomeyni has said on several occasions that the Koran provides answers to all questions. Judging by the development of the Iranian internal situation, it can be said that that is nevertheless not a universal answer to all questions of contemporary Iran. There is no answer to the national question in a multinational country; to the complex questions of development of the extremely backward village; to the questions of how the destroyed economy based on oil should be oriented, how the society should be organized and what classes should be relied upon; or to the question of who are the allies of the revolution and who are its real opponents.

Instead of all that, the differences between the allies in the revolution turned into irreconciliability, and that turned into terror, and all that poses the threat of a return to the old times, something that has happened in some other revolutions also.

The Islamic Party will probably survive this blow also. But if all blows continue to be answered with blows alone, if the intolerance becomes even deeper, if no solutions are found for domestic problems and if all that engulfs those who now still stand in the shadow of hesitation as to whom they should join and how they should go about it, the Iranian revolution will face new trials in the future. And those who are lying in wait around Iran will see in all that new chances to throw themselves on the victim at an appropriate moment, the victim that has become a victim among other things also because of its own mistakes.

CUBA'S ALARCON TALKS WITH NUJOMA, MINIC IN NOVI SAD

FL311225 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Cuba's total support for the independence struggle being led by the South West African People's Organization, SWAPO, to expel the South African aggressors from Namibia has been reiterated in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, to Sam Nujoma, president of that Afican political-military organization, by Ricardo Alarcon, Cuban vice minister of foreign relations.

The two leaders are participating in a roundtable on the policies of the Nonaligned Movement in the eighties convoked by Yugoslav organizations.

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma noted that his organization fully supports Cuba in the face of the threats and aggressions to which it is subjected by the U.S. Government.

The Cuban vice minister of foreign relations also met with Milos Minic, a member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, in Novi Sad.

The Cuban vice minister and alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba talked with the top Yugoslav leader about the international situation and bilateral relations.

MINIC GIVES CLOSING SPEECH AT NONALIGNED FORUM

AU311628 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Today in Novi Sad the international roundtable discussion forum on the nonaligned policy and movement in the eighties, which was organized in connection with the 20th anniversary of the Belgrade conference, ended. During the 4-day work of the meeting some 100 scientists and political workers from other parts of the world and from our country discussed the world political and economic situation in light of the nonaligned countries' activities, as well as the situation in the movement itself. Several scores of reports were submitted, and they represent an important contribution to the analysis and actions of nonaligned countries.

Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, delivered the concluding speech at the meeting. Appraising the meeting as fruitful for its wealth and its ideas, he said among other things:

[Begin Minic recording] The issues which the nonaligned policy and movement will face in the eighties were the central topics of the meeting. However, the past and especially the last two decades of development and activity of the Nonaligned Movement, and all its experience, were also part of our joint deliberations about the future. During the entire debate no views were advanced expressing any doubts about the possibility or need for the nonaligned policy and movement to play a very important role in the development of the entire sphere of international relations in the eighties, a role that will be no less, if not even more important, than the role played during the past two decades of the Nonaligned Movement's existence.

Second, the appraisal of the situation and of the development of the present very tense and unstable international political and economic relations, and of the situation and the problems within the Nonaligned Movement itself, and the future prospects for the development of the international situation and the Nonaligned Movement within it leads to the conclusion that it is necessary to anticipate that in the ninth decade of this century, the third decade of its existence, the Nonaligned Movement will face very complex problems and difficult challenges and trials. However, it is my impression that all views have been more or less permeated with the conviction that, because of its strength and its past experiences, the Nonaligned Movement is politically able and capable in action to fulfill its historical role and responsibility with no lesser success than in the past two decades.

It is normal that the original principles and goals of the nonaligned policy occupied one of the most prominent places in our debate. Without disregarding certain differences in approaches or view, I have gained the impression that the views of all participants who spoke on that question are identical or very similar, and express the belief that today also, just as 20 years ago, these principles and goals are fully valid and determine the character, the political orientation and the international role of the nonaligned policy and movement as an independent, nonbloc international force whose importance is enormous for the relationship of forces in the world today, for peace and for building a new international system. [end recording]

CROATIA TO INVEST IN DEVELOPMENT OF KOSOVO

LD271542 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1140 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Zagreb, 27 Aug (TANJUG)--Enterprises from the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia are ready to invest 1.74 billion dinars (about 43.5 million U.S. dollars) in new projects in the Province of Kosovo by the end of this year. Agreement on the investment was reached yesterday by delegations of the Chambers of Economy of Croatia and of Kosovo. Economic organizations from Kosovo, Yugoslavia's least developed region, offered some fifty programmes for joint enterprise to enterprises from Croatia, which is one of the more developed Yugoslav republics. By the end of 1985 Croatia will have invested in the Kosovo economy a total of 8.28 billion dinars (about 207 million U.S. dollars).

This agreement on joint investments is one of the latest examples of direct investment by more developed Yugoslav republics in the economy of the Province of Kosovo and other less developed regions of the country. By 1985 Yugoslavia will have invested 140 billion dinars (about 3.5 billion dollars) in the development of Kosovo.

BRIEFS

JAT AIRLINE LOSSES--The Yugoslav Airline JAT incurred a loss of 292,143,000 dinars in the first 6 months of the year, which is 24.8 percent more than in the same period in 1980. JAT was hit by higher fuel costs and did not fulfill the plan regarding passengers and freight. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 81 p 10 AU]

RAIL CARS FOR IRAQ--The machine industry of Nis is making rail cars for Iraq. By the end of 1982 it will deliver 845 cars worth $45 million. Other Yugoslav enterprises making rail cars for Iraq are Gosa of Smederevska Palanka, Vasa Miskin Crni of Sarajevo, Djuro Djakovic of Slavonski Brod, and the rolling stock plant of Kraljevo. They will deliver about 2,000 cars worth more than $200 million. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Aug 81 p 3 AU]

JAPANESE COMMUNIST LEADER--Belgrade--Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and member of the LCY Central Committee, yesterday received Tomyo Nishizawa, deputy chairman of the Central Committee Presidium of the Japanese Communist Party, who is on a brief working visit to our country. In a lengthy friendly talk views were exchanged on certain current problems of cooperation in the workers' movement. They also discussed the deterioration of the economic situation in the world and the need to establish a more just economic system. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 81 p 7 AU]

IRAQI GOVERNMENT MINISTER--Yesterday Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, received 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of local government of the Republic of Iraq, who is currently paying a visit of several days to our country at the head of an Iraqi delegation at the invitation of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Executive Council. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Aug 81 p 7 AU]

NEW KOSOVO OFFICIALS--Pristina, 13 Aug (TANJUG)--Tomislav Cucurevic, newly appointed provincial public prosecutor, made his solemn declaration before Nebi Gasi, vice president of the Kosovo Assembly. At the same time Sulejman Dadadaku, new provincial public attorney, and Milos Vujakovic, deputy secretary in the provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs, who were recently appointed to these posts, also made their solemn declarations. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Aug 81 p 8 AU]